

The Bismarck Tribune.

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TRIBUNE TWINKLES.

EASTERN papers report that even the motor has now lost faith in Mr. Keely.

It is said that Mrs. Hayes' chickens are afraid of Rathford. Has he such a clerical look as that?

A CHICAGO girl threatens to box the ears of an editor of that city. What a thrill of life this would infuse into the lumber market!

It is claimed that a jackass will live longer in the south than in the north. This is why so many jackasses fly to Florida every year.

A PHILADELPHIA paper is howling for more national holidays. Some people would make this life one grand, patriotic drunk if they could.

BARNUM's white elephant is pronounced a humbug. It will be hard to make the people believe that Mr. Barnum would countenance a humbug in any form.

A LOUISVILLE paper heads its paragraphic department, "Distilled Thoughts." Some Milwaukee paper will now fall into line with "Brewed Reflections."

A FRENCHMAN recently shot himself because he was in love with twenty women. He feared that his affections might go a little too far in time, and chose death instead.

A VERY homely and rough Irishman who owns 20,000 head of sheep has just married a beautiful heiress in Texas. She didn't marry him for love. She got "shuck on his shupe."

THE fact that some one threw a quart of beer at the Duke of Albany has aroused the anger of the people all over England. It makes them mad to think so much beer was wasted.

THE reason has at last leaked out why that Minneapolis editor wrote such a tirade on the frequency of national holidays. There is a bill collector named Christmas down there.

A NEW YORK paper asserts that the devils in the lower regions dance with glee when the elevated railway managers are dividing their profits. The name should be changed to the "Hell Ousted Railway."

A SAN FRANCISCO man was recently found dead with a bottle of water clutched in his nerveless hand. He had probably in a thoughtless moment taken a swallow of it, and the shock proved too much for him.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Philadelphia Call. "What makes me dream of alligators and lizards every night? I also talk in my sleep." Say, Mr. Editor, didn't that communication come from Glendive, Montana? If it did we can answer it.

A NEW song which is becoming popular in the east, begins:

"How prone the people seem to be,
To jump on a man when he's down."
The author is unknown, but Ben Butler is suspected.

A POETICAL contributor to a New York paper was arrested for crime, and published a card asking for the prayers of those who had been readers of his effusions. A short time afterwards he was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. The prayers were answered.

A BILL has been introduced in the Wyoming legislature to impose a tax on lawyers and bachelors. After its passage, all of these animals found without a license tag on the collar, will be impounded and shot.

A WASHINGTON paper says there is a marked improvement in the society of that city this winter. It is pleasant to note that the Dakota delegation is exerting such a refined influence over the savages back there.

A MAN has been arrested in Austria for killing a number of hotel cooks. If he can secure a jury of persons who have had occasion to travel in Austria, he can make a plea of self defense work very satisfactorily.

HENRY BEROH is an old bachelor, and if he is allowed to drift through a leap year in the same deplorable condition he will probably cause the arrest of every single woman of his acquaintance for cruelty to an animal.

THE papers are now talking about Mrs. Langtry's great-great-grandfather. Fortunately the old gentleman is dead and cannot be in the least annoyed by the notoriety into which his name is being dragged.

THE wife of a boarder at one of our hotels belted her husband over the head with a wash-bowl the other day. When his friends ask him what ails his head, he mutters, "Inflammatory room-mate-ism," and adroitly guides the conversation into another channel.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has a double, and doesn't know whether he is himself, or the other fellow. He is anxious to trace himself up, for if he is the other fellow and the other fellow is the preacher, Henry proposes to have lots of fun that would look frivolous and queer in a minister.

JUST at the time those eastern philanthropists began to think the aborigine was becoming civilized, a lot of western Indians organized a brass band. This will probably destroy the last glimmering ray of hope which has tried to sparkle in the pious breasts of those who are eternally harping on "the poor, abused Indian."

THE shortest and most expressive poem ever written was sent by a Bismarck girl in response to a note from her adored one asking if he could call on a certain evening. The poem runs in this way:

Come!

Yum-yum!

A FAIR poetess of Fargo says:

"Did you get the token I sent you, love,
And what does your heart reply?"

See here, you dreamy creature, was it you who sent that valentine with a mouth like eternity's yaw and a nose to be continued in our next? Oh, you vicious thing!

SIOUX COUNCIL.

Bull Eagle, from the committee on Moral Rectitude, reported a bill for the suppression of polygamy. It provides that any warrior of the Sioux Nation who shall take a second wife when he is already married to a first, shall, upon conviction thereof, be condemned to wear the dress of a squaw during his natural life. In support of the bill Bull Eagle said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN: The committee over which I have the honor to preside have prepared this bill only after the most searching investigation into the evils which arise from our present somewhat promiscuous matrimonial habits. Under the existing state of affairs the warrior who has but one squaw on his roll of membership is looked upon as a pauper, while he whose slumbers are disturbed by the soprano snoring of a whole herd of pigeon-toed companions looms up in the eyes of society as a ten time winner. In the committee lodge the Great Spirit whispered to us, and His words were words of wisdom. He told us that we were all wrong in our ideas of marital bliss. He told us that if we did not mend our ways we would find more fire than games in the happy hunting grounds.

"In my youth I gave my love to Laughing-Eyes, of the Yanktonais. She was a beautiful maiden with raven hair and an appetite like an English tourist. A Juno would envy her form and her feet were ever regarded as wonderful and sublime freaks of nature. I loved her as man never before loved and when her aged sire hinted that a clear bill of sale might be secured for a bottle of the riotous rum of the paleface, I closed the bargain at once and took her unto my heart and lodge. With the exception of frigid feet and a disposition to warble glad songs with her nose while she reveled in the delights of dreamland, I found her all my fancy had painted her.

"Had I been satisfied then, my happiness would have been complete. But I was ambitious. Oh! this mad ambition, how many lives has it wrecked? How like a demon it fastens its reptilian claws on a man and yanks the holy delights out of his erstwhile sixteen-color chromo life! In an evil moment I met Knock-kneed Betty of the Brules. She was a brunette of winsome grace, and she was clad in the garb of the paleface maiden. She had done a day's washing for a job lot of female finery, and was togged out in gorgeous style. True, her native ignorance of the uses of many of the articles led her into numerous errors in her make up, yet she loomed up like six bits. In her lack of knowledge of the mode of dress among the pale-skinned dandees of the cities beyond the Missouri, she was wearing the bustle in front, but Betty was beautiful. The curve made to fit over the knee caps to protect them when the pale face maiden kneels in prayer looked odd when worn as earrings, yet Betty was an untutored child of nature and could think of no place else to wear them. The custom of leaving off the skirts to exhibit the rich embroidery in the leggings is not a custom of the whites, yet Betty was all her life debarr'd from the circles of refined society and knew no better. The decrees of fashion never intended that a damaged set of false teeth should be worn as a charm on the necklace, but Betty took not the papers of fashion and wore her ornaments where she wot best. When I met Betty my heart began to act in a drunk and disorderly manner, and I felt that I loved her. I traded an old shotgun for her and took her to my lodge and introduced her to Laughing Eyes as one unto whom I had given a quit-claim deed for an undivided half-interest in my affections.

"When I regained consciousness Laughing Eyes was sitting on me reflecting over the ever-changing vicissitudes of life and pausing at times to give me another peeler under the ear. She would sit and look down into my wondering face in an abstracted manner and then contribute another bump to the pre-natal collection which she had been erecting on my head while I lay unconscious. She would speak my name coupled in with some language manufactured especially for the occasion, and then fetch me a kick in the ribs which caused my breath to flee from its native haunts in sore alarm. She would refer in a casual way to my second wife and then help herself to some choice samples of my raven hair in the frank and social manner for which her sex is noted. As soon as she arose from my prostrate form I kindly consented to get up and listen to an explanation, and then what a sight met my terrified gaze!

"Knock Kneed Betty was dead! The summons came unto her, and Laughing Eyes hit her over the head with a frying pan and let her go. The welcome she had met in the home to which I brought her was a demonstrative one. After transacting what little business she had with me Laughing Eyes had turned her attention to Betty, and had done her up neatly. The nose which once so proudly pointed up at the blue dome of heaven was suffering from a fit of morbid depression and was jammed away around under her left ear, and her under jaw was slewed around to the back of her neck. Her eyes were holding a business meeting down on her cheek, and her hair was strewn around the lodge in picturesque confusion. I traded Laughing Eyes next day for a mule and a full-dress breech cloth, and forever forewore polygamy.

"Mr. Chairman, this bill should receive the thoughtful consideration of the council. It forever wiped out. If there should be any who would feel that the law was oppressive and tyrannical they should renounce their tribal relations and emigrate beyond the mountains, where, I am told, there dwells a tribe of semi-savages whose religion will permit a man to marry a whole female seminary if he assumes all risks of per onal harm and premature falling out of the hair."

The bill was read a second time and laid over for future consideration.

"Now, watch me slide off on my ear!" cried a maid,

As she rose with the skates on her feet,
While a smile of assurance coquettishly played
O'er her features, so handsome and sweet.
The maiden did just as she said, for, oh, dear!
She tumbled as quick as a wink,

And, as she had promised, she slid on her rear
Nearly half way across the big rink.

[From "Bink Recollections," by S. H. Emerson]

A PET ALLIGATOR.

Mr. Louis Hanitch returned to Bismarck from Dayton, Ohio, a day or two since, and brought with him a young alligator which a friend at Jacksonville, Florida, sent to him. Yesterday Mr. Hanitch presented the tropical bird to the editor of the TRIBUNE as a token of respect or something, and the little fellow now lies in a bed of cotton in the TRIBUNE editorial room. He (we guess he's a he) is about a foot in length, and is as lively as an Indian kid.

The alligator is not a handsome creature. He does not claim to be a professional beauty, but he is upright and honest in all that he does. He is of a frank, open countenance: so open is his countenance that when he does open it his features disappear as if by magic and are supplanted by a yawning chasm which extends away down into his depths. When he smiles genially over some fond recollection he reminds one of the Rev. Talmage, and when he yawns he leaves upon the mind of the spectator the unpleasant impression that he has spit himself in two. When the wise Creator made the alligator he probably did so as an experiment. Scientists advance the claim that He first intended the rare bird for an opera singer, and made the mouth the base of operations. He constructed an enormous mouth and attached to the rear suburbs of the jaws just body and tail enough to prevent them from wandering away from each other and getting lost in the crowd, and then stuck in what little material He had left of that texture for legs. Then the job was thrown aside as a failure. The creature was so peculiarly constructed that it couldn't kick, and in His wisdom He foresaw that the opera singer would one day be the champion kicker of the universe. Theatrical managers have ever since regretted that the prima donna was not left in the original form. The mouth, however, was retained, and with a different body the fair warbler was turned loose, and flourisheth even unto this day.

The alligator is not fastidious in his tastes. He will eat anything, from the tender and delicate poodle of the dandee to the gable end of a beef, and his appetite is as insatiable as the leap year career of an old maid. He is particularly fond of the negro baby, and will receive one of them into his yearning bosom at any time with an eager solicitude which denotes his great affection for children. One healthy alligator near a southern plantation, has been known to keep a whole colony of enterprising colored families down to a mere quorum, and one of them can cast more gloom over a colored neighborhood in one working day of ten hours than a yellow fever epidemic can in a month. His absorbing powers at times attain the wonderful.

As a songster he is not a marked success. He can sing when he feels happy and contented and has his stomach filled to repletion with anonymous baby, but his song is not soothing. His voice is of the basso profundo species, and is of great power and compass, but does not smite the critical ear with that soft and dreamy roll which is noticed while sitting in front of a professional operatic basso profundo, when he is in a state of eruption. It jars harshly upon the nerves and causes the listener to suddenly remember that if he remains longer he will be too late for supper—that is, his own supper. He might be just in time for the alligator's evening meal if he strayed too far in the direction of the music.

We have planned a brilliant future for our pet. He has been duly christened "Bismarck," and he seems to be delighted with the capital city. When he gets a little older that yawning chasm of his will be a well patronized resort for the aspiring poets whom we have heretofore been in the habit of running through the press and selling to farmers for fertilizing material. In the future they will fertilize our cherished pet—that is, if his stomach is as brave and intrepid as we believe it to be. And when he attains his majority, if he should some day feel a craving at the stomach and gulp us down at one spasmodic gulp, we shall die happy in the consciousness that he did it through his great love for us.

"Bismarck" is on exhibition in the TRIBUNE sanctum, and will be pleased to receive any ladies or gentlemen who may make him a social call. Please leave your babies at home. We do not wish to encourage in him an appetite for dainties.

INDIAN GIRL STUDENTS.

We learn from a Philadelphia paper that a number of Indian maidens have just entered a female seminary in that city—not the ideal Indian maidens of whose wondrous beauty dime novelists so often rave, but the genuine blanketed beauty of the reservation of the blooming and boundless west.

Those who are acquainted with the Indian character will be prone to think that as a school-mate of the aesthetic eastern maiden, the dusky damsel will not prove a very glittering success. She has coy little habits and simple customs that unfit her at times to move in the more refined circles of school-girlhood. She may at times arise in the morning feeling a dreamy languor and take a notion to go to her studies clad in the simple undress costume of her tribe, and it would create a sensation and attract the attention of her schoolmates from their studies to see her walk in wearing nothing but a spelling book and a glad smile. She is liable to do this at any time, and the other scholars would lose considerable valuable time while studying the aboriginal fashions and working up a golden sunset on their studios faces. The untutored child of nature has even been known to appear on our public streets wearing this inexpensive dress, and instead of blushing and trying to hide her head under her arm at the attention she attracted, it only caused her to walk with a prouder step and a feeling of pride at the homage paid her. It may be possible that civilizing influences will in time have an effect on the bronze beauty, and she may be induced to wear clothes as christians do, but the chances are that the noble philanthropists who have the girls in charge will find it difficult to keep their clothes on them—unless, indeed, they clothe them in porous plasters.

AN IMPROMPTU PRAYER.

"It's pretty rough to string a feller up without judge or jury. It's pretty rough to run a feller into the presence o' the Almighty without givin' him a few hours to repent an' pray an' try to play even on the eternity game."

Jack Roberts stood with his arms pinioned behind him, in the center of a group of rough and determined men. A rope looped about his neck and thrown over a limb of the tree beneath which he stood told the whole story. He was in the hands of the Niobrara vigilantes.

"Yes, Jack Roberts, it's rough, an' it's likewise rough on the poor ranchers to lose the horses you've run outen the country. If you've any notion o' ladlin' out a prayer you want ter make yer play quick, fur we must git onto the trail agin an' nab that pardner o' your'n afore the day's wiped out. If you've got any palaver to turn loose in the direction o' heaven say so an' out her loose, an' if not we'll pull you up an' leave you here an' git into the saddle agin."

The leader's voice was impatient and his every tone meant business.

"Men, I'm not fit to die. I never prayed in my life, an' the Lord'd take it as an insult fur me to buck agin'im all my life an' then come in an' ax big odds on the last layout. Take me inter the settlement an' give me a squar' trial an' if I'm guilty send me up, but don't choke the life out o' me on mere guess work."

"If yer guilty? Can'tar' be a doubt o' yer guilt w'en we pulled you off'n a stolen horse? Git hold o' the rope, men. We're losin' valuable time."

"But hold on, fellers! Don't yank me up without givin' me one little bit of a show on the future deal. Can't some o' you pray fur me? I don't know the fast principles o' the game an' I'd make a blind buck an' fall clear through on the fast play. If somebody'll jes' chip in on the side with a good word fur me it may smooth matters so I won't find things so damn bad when I land in kingdom come. Have a little mercy on me an' help me out o' this in some way."

The doomed man's face was as pale as death, and his lips quivered as he spoke. When he had ceased Aleck Gannon, a tall, buckskin-clad member of the committee, advanced to the front and said:

"Boys, it seems ter me the condemned man ain't axin' too much, seein' as it's his last request. I ain't on terms o' any great intimacy with the Lord, but if nobody else'll lend a hand, an' it'll ease Jack's conscience an' make him feel safer in makin' the trip over the range, I'll chip in an' try to say somethin' fur him. Throw yer he's in sight every one o' you, an' let's rattle this unpleasant job through quick an' git away from 'yar."

Every hat came off at the command, and Aleck began:

"Oh, Lord, I expect it'll break you all up ter see me a edgin' up to the throne o' grace an' presentin' a claim, but this air an' extraordinary occasion an' I reckon you'll excuse me for intrudin'. Thou knowest, if thou hast kep' cases on this racket, that we air a goin' to send an emigrant up your way, an' he wants to take a claim an' settle if he kin make terms with thee. He's a bad 'un, Jack is, but thou mayst be able to git along with him if thou wilt keep thy stable door locked, an' the vigilantes o' the Niobrara'd regard it as not bein' particularly outen place if thou wouldst let him enter a claim in some back township whar he'll not have many neighbors an' will be outen the way o' the high-toned saints that may be choice in the company they want to keep. If you can't do this, Lord, and thou hast any influence with the devil, won't you ask it as a personal favor that Jack be allowed to hang 'round the outskirts, whar the heat won't trouble him much. I believe that's all, Lord, 'ceptin' to ax yer pardon for troublin' you. I wouldn't haye had the cheek to come near you if it hadn't a bin a ground hug case, an' I pledge you my word I won't ax you to lose yer valuable time listenin' to me ag'in fur a long time. I hope you air yer folks air all well, Lord, and enjoyin' yerselves, an' that yer havin' nice weather. It's bin nice so fur down here this winter, an' we ain't lookin' for any very severe an' stormy weather from thy bountiful hand. Good bye, an' do the best fur Jack ye kin, an' take keer o' yerself now an' forevermore, world without end. Amen."

A signal from the leader, a quick and determined pull, a few spasmodic struggles. Then a form hung swinging slowly to and fro in the breeze, and a body of horsemen filed away out of sight over the hills to the southward.

THE VALENTINE SEASON.

Next Thursday will be St. Valentine's Day, and for a day the mails will be burdened with every variety of hideous caricature which the ingenuity and fiendishness of man can invent. It is a day upon which every mortal has free license to abuse his friends in an anonymous manner with such tender suggestions as:

The aspect of your hideous nose
Reminds me of the full blown rose,
And humble, crawling ant scarce clears
The sweeping outreach of your ears.
Your eyes are snaky, and your breath
Suggestive is of home of death:
You spend your time in dodging creditors,
You pigmy of the class called editors.

This canon is freely indulged in by young and old. It has often been alluded to as a relic of barbarism, but no matter how barbaric it may be, there is fun in it, and it will probably live and flourish long after you and I, dear reader, have taken our places in the choir above.

Some of the sentimental valentines are rare works of art and beauty. They are never sent unless the sender entertains more than the usual affection for the sendee—in short, they are used but by lovers who are pretty well advanced in the degrees of courtship. Of course the young fellow who sends one of these elaborately designed tokens of 18-karat love knows that the object of his heart's affection will never dream that he sent it, and, of course, she knows when she receives it that the dear fellow will think that she will light upon an entirely different personage as the sender.

There is a large and varied assortment of these works of art on sale in Bismarck, and they are going with a rapidity that indicates a general observance of the custom.

ELLA'S LULLABY.

The papers tell us that Ella Wheeler is soon to be married, and, like the wise, sensible girl that she is, is already composing lullaby songs to be filed away among her family archives for future reference. It will perhaps be impossible for Ella to sink her individuality even in these tender, soothing, maternal odes, and the songs she may in the future croon over a loved little dumpling which the vicissitudes of life may throw into her care will no doubt be moulded after a pattern something like this:

The wild wind howls with the howl of a demon,
And fire-freighted clouds monkey 'round the sun,
And your keen, ear-splitting, soprano scream!
Just fills the picture, you son of-a-gun.

Now go to sleep or I'll bust your throttle—
If you yell till you split the dome on high
You can't have another pull at the bottle;
We'll see who's the boss here, you or I.

Shut up your yawp and subside this minute,
You red-hot wadjet of violence will;
A cage with a mob of hyenas in it
Would be music compared to your voice so shrill!

That's right! Hoop-la! Turn 'er loose, old snorter!

Wake up the ward with its screeching squeals;
If I'd do what's right as its ma I'd order
Warm its precious pelt from its head to its heels.

A BAPTISMAL STORY.

Out in Idaho there dwells a good and worthy minister of the Campbellite faith, who was married about six months since to a widow with great personal charms and a dynamite temper. She soon proved to be a thorn in the side of the good pastor, and at one of the meetings he asked for the prayers of the congregation in her behalf, and he himself dropped everything else on the list and devoted his entire time to calling the attention of the Lord to the short-comings of his wife and asking that something be done for his relief. He pressed his claims with a persistence that would be worth a fortune to a Washington pension attorney, and in a short time his prayers were answered. His wife became studious and thoughtful, and one day expressed a desire to be baptized into the church. Fearing she might change her mind and that he would never get as good a chance at her again he called his congregation together, sent a man down to the river to cut a hole in the ice, and at the appointed hour he waded in leading his companion by the hand. After speaking the piece usual on such occasions his wife seemed to have repented of her intention and changed her mind and struggled violently to get away, but the minister was one who would allow no obstacle to avert him from the path of duty, and after a lively wrestle in which the bew in the congregation were somewhat in favor of the woman, he succeeded in tripping her up and getting her under all right. When he raised up again it was observed that he was alone, and the truth flashed upon the minds of her late brothers and sisters that the woman had gone off down stream under the ice. The minister's face wore a relieved and firm look of stubborn determination and he said to the people that the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord, and he feared that his beloved spouse would return to him not again unless she happened to strike an air hole down the river some place. The following Sunday he preached her funeral sermon, taking for a text the words of the psalmist:

"We got not this by our own sword, neither was it our own arm that saved us; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favour unto us."

And then he went on and showed that he was bereaved by a dispensation of providence, and the majority of his congregation it is said, had such implicit faith in their pastor that they actually believed him.

"Is this whar you take picters?"

"Yes, sir. Do you wish a sitting?"

"Do you think you kin take that gal's picter an' make 'er loom up as natural as a hog in a cornfield?"

"Oh, yes; can make it just as natural as life."

"Drive ahead, then, an' sling 'er out the best 'un you've got in the shop, an' I've got the dust right 'yar to blow in for the job. Marthy never had a picter tuk an' we're goin' to be married jes' as soon as this job's done an' we kin run down a preacher, an' she wants to hev somethin' to show in futer' how she looked afore she war' married. Crack ahead, pardner, an' do 'er up hefty an' I'll put up the coin on the spot."

When the young lady had been seated Goff made the usual request for her to look pleasant, and the mar said:

"Yes, Marthy, look pleasant an' smilin'. Think 'bout somethin' good. Think 'bout apple pie, gosh darn it a great big chunk o' fat apple pie, with the juice a drippin' down onto yer plate an' a runnin' through yer fingers!"

And Goff says the smile she wore was so broad and expansive that it was all he could do to get it into focus.

HER RESOLVE.

"He didn't come 'round with a sleigh!" she cried,

"As he promised to do last night—
A nice way to treat an intended bride!
I feel so mad I could fight!

I could knock him down with my parasol,
Or with a blow of my fan,
And laugh like a fiend to see him fall—
The cruel, deceitful man!

"I'll never speak to the wretch again—
But no, that will never do;
The oyster season doth not yet wane,
And that resolve I would rue.

Let's see—I have it; I'll play him fine!
I'll meet him with smile and song,
But I'll send him a hideous valentine
With a nose seven inches long!"

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE Salt Lake Tribune thinks it has thoroughly scanned the future railroad horizon, and says that "the election of Robert Harris superintendent of the Northern Pacific, taken in connection with the fact that Harris was taken from one of Gould's railroads, with the sanguine picture that Jay Gould draws of railroad products, indicate very strongly that hereafter the Northern Pacific is to be a Gould railroad. Considering the terms of the pool between the overland roads, it would not be strange if it should prove to be a Gould and Huntington road. The policy of the Central Pacific has always been to guard the approaches to San Francisco, both from the sea and the land. The completion of the Northern road is the first real break that has been made in that control. It would be but a natural desire on the part of the owners of the only really through lines to counteract the effect of that if possible. Manifestly the only possible way to accomplish the task is to gain control of the rival road. Maybe that has been done. Maybe that is why the war was made on Villard just when he was celebrating his great triumph. Of course the land rates could be fixed by a pool, but there is the ocean beyond, and the Northern company has six magnificent ships all ready to place on the China and Australian lines. Moreover, the Northern Pacific runs through a region which will make it the greatest of overland roads. It looks as though it was probable that the men who have been chiefs are still to be chiefs." Of course this is but a mere guess on the part of the Salt Lake paper. It will probably find that the Northern Pacific cannot be gobbled by the voracious Gould quite so easily as the rooster gobbleth the unsuspecting bug from the sweet potato vine.

ABOUT ten miles southeast of Bismarck a Mr. Jones settled upon a claim and while excavating a cellar for his house struck an excellent vein of lignite coal. He completed the excavation, built his house over it, and now when his fires need replenishing he simply goes down in the cellar and picks loose what coal he needs. In the spring he will open the vein near his house and have an inexhaustible supply of excellent fuel right at his door.

A perfect network of veins of this excellent coal seems to underlie this whole country. It crops out on every hand, and is struck by well-diggers with great frequency. As a fuel it is superior to wood and is found in such quantities that it will supply the entire country, no matter how thickly it may be populated. Its great quantity and the ease with which it can be mined will render it very cheap, and the many localities in which the veins are encountered will bring it right at the doors of every neighborhood in North Dakota.

A MERCHANT of Cincinnati who has interests in this locality writes as follows:

"Would it not be well to send a few hundred copies of your valued paper to the striking operatives at Fall River and thereabouts? We read that 30,000 are now out of employment and more to follow, owing to a large reduction in their wages. As many heads of families may find it necessary to locate elsewhere—it being a settled fact that the cotton mills in New England can no longer compete with those of the south, which are located at the spot where the raw material is produced, thereby saving cost of carriage—the strike will without question influence emigration to other points. Many, if the matter were properly presented, might be induced to locate permanently on some of the fertile lands of Dakota, and become agriculturists instead of operatives. To accomplish this what can be more influential than your valued paper? And I would suggest that the board of trade of Bismarck take the matter in hand and present the known advantages of Burleigh county in their best light to the strikers."

The reaction has already begun in the Cœur d'Alene excitement, and many sadder but wiser men are returning to their homes kicking themselves vigorously, and expressing a desire to have their friends join them in the vigorous exercise. The golden bubble has been pricked and the mortals who rushed forward with dreams of quickly acquired wealth painting vivid pictures in their brains are, as has been predicted they would soon be, making their way back as best they can. An evidence of the collapse of the glittering bubble is now found in the absence of the sensational and highly colored reports with which the press was flooded a few weeks since. These have almost entirely disappeared and in their stead we find plain statements of facts written by men who have been drawn into the maelstrom and who are anxious to do all in their power to prevent other victims from sharing a like fate. One poor dupe writes back to his home paper: "It is the greatest blirk the country has known since the Arizona diamond excitement." Another says: "I have only seen one claim that is paying, since my arrival. I have my own drain down fifteen feet and have not raised a color. I would advise all who have the fever to go slow."

There are persons in the mines who are making money, and plenty of money,

but they are the dealers in merchandise, liquid and otherwise. The prices given by one of these merchants in a letter to his partner in Montana are as follows: Brown sugar, 40 cents a pound (none in camp); coal oil, \$8 per gallon; rubber boots, \$10 per pair; flour \$45 a sack; No. 8 cook stoves, \$150 each; whisky (poor quality), \$8 a gallon—25 cents a drink; potatoes almost worth their weight in gold; and so on through the list. Dealers in these articles have kept up the excitement and are getting rich, but those who have been duped are now talking and the scene has changed.

AN UNREPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTATIVE.

When Delegate Raymond refused to introduce the bill providing for a constitutional convention for Dakota, the Pioneer Press headed the dispatch "Why Refuse?" and the Sioux City Journal used as a head to the item of news the words: "What's the Matter with Raymond?" Both interrogations were appropriate and timely and voiced the unspoken sentiment of every intelligent voter of Dakota. In an attempt, however, to answer the above pertinent questions of the two named influential newspapers, the Yankton Press and Dakotian says:

It is because a large majority of his constituents at home are opposed to any action favoring the admission of Dakota as one state, and as the representative of the people of Dakota he is in duty bound to reflect their sentiments. It is also because he is consistent in all things. He had already introduced a bill providing for the division of the territory, and those who expected him to contradict himself by fathering a measure in opposition thereto have discovered their mistake.

Certainly the Yankton postoffice commission delivered by Delegate Raymond, cannot have made the Press and Dakotian editor so suddenly obtuse. It cannot be possible that the Press and Dakotian is blind to the fallacy of the statements above made, or that the editor really expects an intelligent public to accept such a sophistical argument. In the first place the bill in question does not in itself reflect public sentiment upon the division and kindred questions, but justly and very properly leaves those questions to be decided by a vote of the people of the whole territory. Secondly, Delegate Raymond would not have been acting inconsistently in introducing the bill, neither would the fact of his having introduced the bill be accepted as evidence that he "fathered it," or was in sympathy with any of its provisions, or would do anything to secure its passage. The inconsistency, or rather inexcusable stupidity consisted in the refusal to introduce the bill. It is plainly and undeniably the duty of a delegate to congress to introduce any reasonable measure that may be presented in the form of a bill by any of his constituents. In fact, to introduce bills is the only effective or real power that a delegate has. If members of congress were only to introduce such bills as suited their own individual fancy or ambitions, it would be a travesty upon justice and ridiculous in the extreme. The Press and Dakotian well knows that in municipal, state, or national legislatures a representative often introduces a measure that he, at once sets about to do all he can to defeat and the fact that he introduces it does not make him a champion or advocate of it. Delegate Raymond, by refusing to introduce bills that do not coincide with his personal views, or even the views of a majority or minority of his constituents, as the case may be, fails to fulfill the duties of his office and makes the title of representative a misnomer. Such a policy on the part of Delegate Raymond robs a portion of his constituency of the representation in congress to which the statutes and the law of common sense entitles them. Unless Mr. Raymond recognizes the error into which he has fallen and refrains from future errors North Dakota will stand unrepresented and voiceless in the halls of congress.

The floods which are now sweeping down the Ohio valley and the country adjacent thereto, are fearful almost beyond comprehension. The mad waters come pouring down in an irresistible torrent which nothing can check, sweeping away houses, fences, barns, stock, human beings and everything that can be moved. Railways are swept away as if they were but cork. Much suffering always follows these annual floods, and the charity of the people when called upon responds always with cheerful and sympathetic alacrity. It is hoped the present flood has reached its height, but the wild waters may go yet higher, in which case the damage will be fearful.

There has been introduced in the house and referred to the committee on public lands, a bill of great personal interest to the settler on the public domain, under the homestead law. The homestead law as it now stands requires an amount of continuous residence that is inconsistent with common sense and the necessities of the settler. Immediate residence upon wild prairie is poor economy and yet the law commands it and the executive branch of the government enforces it. By rule of the department the settler is given six months within which to establish his residence, but there is no rule granting a leave of absence in the very probable event that the settler gets around to his land in October, November or December. It takes some patience and money to hold down a claim when there are six months

of unadulterated idleness as a part of the programme. There is only one breaking season a year and the settler must await its occurrence before he can do anything that counts. Hence the wisdom of a provision fixing the time allowed a settler wherein to build a house and do whatever breaking he can; also the soundness of the policy of the further provision that excuses a continuous residence during certain months of the year when farming is impossible. The text of Mr. Raymond's bill is as follows:

That any person who has made, or who shall hereafter make, an entry of any of the public lands of the United States, under section 2289, (the original homestead act,) of the revised statutes of the United States, shall be entitled to one year from the date of such entry within which to establish an actual residence upon the land thus entered: Provided, That he shall build a habitable house thereon and break or plow not less than five acres of ground: And provided further, That the absence of the claimant from his homestead for any period of time during the months of December, January, February and March of each year, for the purpose of securing employment, shall not prejudice his right to make proof and payment, as now provided by law.

The variety of freight which the Northern Pacific railway has been called on to transport since its completion, is a study in itself. Starting from its eastern terminus at St. Paul, it traverses a somewhat wooded country until the Mississippi is crossed, when it taps the immense wheat region which extends to the Missouri. The golden products of these rich lands have built up an enormous traffic which will increase many fold with each recurring season until the land is all occupied. West of the Missouri the great coal fields and cattle ranges of western Dakota and eastern Montana pour their products into the traffic of the road, and the magnitude of these already large shipments will be doubled and trebled in the near future. The great gold and silver mines of the Black Hills, Montana, Idaho and other territories find an outlet for their glittering wealth over the great national highway, and the boundless grain producing district of Oregon and Washington territory will seek for an outlet to market through the same channel. In the near future the silks and teas of China and Japan will be whirled by our doors, borne onward by the impetuous power of steam over the glittering rails of steel, while the natives of every habitable clime will peep curiously at us from the windows of the palatial coaches as they draw up to our depot. During the coming season we can almost claim that the traffic and travel of the world will pass our doors. The day is not far distant when the whistles of approaching trains will succeed each other in quick succession, and the smoke from the hot breath of the panting locomotives will ever hang in the air.

No road that ever was built could look forward into a brighter future than can the great highway which spans the wide expanse of country lying between St. Paul and Portland, and no richer country ever laid beneath the echoes of the rumbling trains.

When we look back to the first inception of the road and follow it in its march toward completion, we seem to be living in an age of wonders and miracles. We see it when it was throttled by disaster, lying helpless and abandoned, its every power chained down by fetters which it strove in vain to break. Then the reaction set in, and by wise and prudent management the glittering rails crept forward toward the bounding billows of the Pacific at a speed which opened with wonder the eyes of the astonished world. Across great plains, over yawning canyons, up steep mountain sides, and right through the rock-bound bowels of the eternal hills it pushed its iron arms with a determination that knew no such word as fail. The great minds which directed the world-astounding enterprise never faltered. From beyond the mountains came frequent reports from the generals in charge that the armies of progress under their direction were pushing forward with an energy which no obstacles could daunt, and day by day these two great armies pushed forward toward the point where the ends of the rails of the two divisions would meet and kiss, and no one faltered for an instant on the march. Engineering skill triumphed over every obstacle thrown in its path, and amid the plaudits of the whole world the bond of union between the accident and the orient was completed amid the grand old mountains, which seemed to smile a grim approval at the ringing echoes of the hammer on the last spike died away in sharp reverberations amid their rocky depths. The achievement has never been surpassed in the annals of railway building in the whole land.

The Governor's Alleged Plans.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—The Tribune's Washington special says that Governor Ordway is still in Washington, but will return to Dakota in a few days. He denies again the recently published statement that he is a candidate for re-appointment, and says that when his term ends, in June, he will retire to look after his private interests, which are principally at his old home in New Hampshire, where he will reside in the future. He made a statement before the senate judiciary committee today favoring an enabling act for Dakota as also did Col. Shelley. He does not think any action will be taken this session.

Nelse Nelson, a wood cutter who recently arrived in the city, is violently insane and is confined in the county jail. He raves around and at times is very troublesome. He will be taken to the asylum at Yankton as soon as practicable.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE frost has not injured the congress speech crop.

FALL RIVER ADVANCE: Adding insult to injury—Plugging a trade dollar.

A MINNESOTA man recently threw up a live frog. They must water their whisky with swamp water back there.

THERE are no oaths in the Chinese language. This is why Chinese editors have proved such dismal failures in America.

NEW YORK has organized a society for the wearing of clean shirts. How cursed fastidious they are getting back there.

TOM NAST, the caricaturist, is rapidly regaining his health. This will be distressing news to Ben Butler and Roscoe Conkling.

A MAN named Eli has asked the government to put him in command of the next Polar expedition. He would probably get there.

SNAKES are so plenty in Sonora, Mexico, that when a Sonora man comes north he gets the delirium tremens to prevent homesickness.

THEIR ranks have increased until now there are 193,000 doctors in this country, and a man doesn't know which way to dodge any more.

"HORRORS of Hotel Life" is the title of a recently published book. It is probably one of the old works on "Hash," under a new name.

THE present floods will cause the Kentuckians to boycott water more than ever, and will serve to wed Cincinnatians still closer to their beer.

SLANG has become so common in refined circles, in the east that we may soon expect to hear of it being taught in the seminaries and colleges.

THE title of Miss Lucy Larzom's latest poem is: "I Climb to Rest." Are we to infer from this that the fair Lucy roosts in a tree at night?

A MINISTER of Des Moines is announced to be a human electric battery. Every few days we hear something shocking regarding the ministry.

THE papers say that Henry Irving made a deep impression in St. Louis. He probably sat down on an icy pavement with more vigor than grace.

CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, threatens to start a first-class daily paper in Cincinnati. What a genuine surprise this would be to the people of that city!

A BOSTON woman has discarded her pet pug and gone to petting her husband, and "her set" have gone back on her on account of her plibian tastes.

AN exchange says that David Davis has sat down on the Mormon question. Whoopie! This settles it. Now let's go ahead and arrange for the funeral.

UNDER the laws of China, every man must pay his bills at the end of the year. What heathenish customs they do have in that country of Pagan blindness!

IN Montreal Mrs. Langtry asked the people to judge her by her dramatic work, and in the popular verdict they wouldn't even give her the benefit of the doubt.

IT makes Omaha people mad to refer to them as "Omahogs," and if you want to see a man hop around and chew the air, just ask a Damville man if he is a Damvillain.

VISITORS to Florida complain that they sleep too sound. The man who establishes a mince pie factory in that sunny land will be regarded as a public benefactor.

SOME of the mummies in the British museum have false teeth. This throws the origin of the railway sandwich away back into the murky clouds of antiquity again.

EX MRS. EX SENATOR TABOR says she will not marry a man whom she will have to support. This busts the matrimonial hopes of a dozen newspaper capitalists of Denver.

A GEORGIA editor states that during the two years he has published his paper he has cleared just \$3 a month. Publishers all over the land are anxious to know how he managed to do it.

RIGGS, editor of the Chicago Telegram, used to be a preacher. This should encourage young and almost despondent ministers to press on faithfully. A brilliant future may await them.

AN Omaha pastor is endeavoring to put a stop to Sunday night courting. A gentleman by the name of Mahomet once tried to move a mountain, but that same mountain stands right there yet.

A SCHEME for putting strychnine in the czar's bread has been discovered, and is causing great excitement—almost as much as if some traitorous hand had endeavored to put water in his whisky.

A CHICAGO critic says of Ellen Terry: "She has a voice that is laden with some of the sweetness of a whisper and some of the softness of a sigh." That's all very satisfactory, but how is her breath?

IT is reported that Rev. Father Damazo Soto has discovered the key to the Aztec writings. The country will shortly be flooded with new jokes of a later brand than the majority of those now in use.

A DELEGATION of Illinois editors is going to Washington next week. The Dakota delegation has been warned by telegraph, so it can run over to New York for a few days, away from the contaminating influences.

JOE COOK thanks heaven that he isn't tongue-tied. He is very foolish for calling the attention of heaven to this matter. It may now discover its neglect of a duty it owes this country and remedy the matter.

A PHILADELPHIA man who was one of the famous "Six Hundred," wants to be a candidate for president. He thinks he can command at least 5,000 votes among his surviving comrades, of the Balaklava charge.

"It is better wisdom to fix things than to take them as they come," says an old philosopher. Remember this, young man, and hire some one to poison the dog before you venture to warble a midnight love-song under her window.

IN a speech delivered in Syracuse thirty years ago, Fred Douglass said: "If a black man burns his feet by marrying a white woman, he must expect to stand on the blisters." If the

new Mrs. Douglass ever comes across the assertion the blisters will probably be where Fred can't stand on them without standing on his head.

THE Chinese refer to the French as "cats," and the latter retaliate by referring to the almond-eyed soldiers as "dogs." Now watch the fur fly when they come together.

A BISMARCK young man says he meets with a set back every time he goes to see his girl. She sets the clock back so that he will have daylight to see by when he goes home at midnight.

THERE is a marked and pleasing improvement in the papers all over Illinois. The editors are all in Washington, and the people are praying that— Well, the people are praying.

CHICAGO is disgusted with a new opera recently introduced there. There is a period of only five minutes between the different acts, and it is really dangerous to be obliged to hurry when the pavements are so icy.

LOUISE MICHEL passes her time in prison, writing poetry and stories. If she has the least desire to secure a pardon she had better begin to show some signs of reformation, and evince a disposition to lead a better life.

THERE is probably more romance in journalism than in any of the other professions. Certainly more labor.—New York News. True, and just think of the poetry.—Philadelphia Call. And the pie for dinner every other Sunday!

A PATTERSON girl cured a lover of his infatuation by striking him over the head with a bottle of patent medicine. The proprietors of the stuff are after him for a sworn certificate to add to the almanac literature of the day.

THE Chicago Tribune asks: "Can a woman run a steamer?" A Chicago woman can, probably. All that is necessary is to stand up on the hurricane roof and chew tobacco and pour swarthy oratory down on the mate.

A GREENBACK paper says the democrats of Chicago are sitting around like a lot of frogs. Carl Pretzel surely could not have seen the item. His paper is painfully slow in catching onto a neat reference to the hop position party.

YES, "Inquirer," great joy will sometimes cause insanity. Even as we read your note the exchange editor called our attention to an item stating that a Newport man who drew a prize in a lottery rushed home and kissed his wife.

IF the portrait of Lieutenant Rhodes, the hero who escaped from the lost steamer City of Columbus, is a true one as published in the papers, people will think that providence was very direct in its duty to allow him to escape.

THE New York Mail nominates Ben Butler for governor of Utah. Mr. Butler will be remembered as the gentleman who had some sort of a difficulty with the Earl of Tewksbury a short time since, regarding a skin game into which he was snared.

IT is remarkable what a great fire a little spark will kindle. A Boston paper ventured the remark that "Ben Butler is a poser," and now it is being heralded all over the land that the man with the bewildered eyes is going to pose in a dime museum.

A MINISTER out in Montana is strongly censured by his congregation for indulging in roller skating. They think it detracts from his dignity to see the custodian of their religious welfare lying on his back, trying to kick the roof off the atmosphere.

A NEW YORK merchant returned to his office the other day, and while working off his correspondence dated each letter "January 2nd, 1884." This is the most successful and most extensive New Year drunk we have heard of up to the hour of going to press.

THE Chicago News names General Sherman for president and Emma Abbott for vice president, on a kissing platform. With Beecher for secretary of state and Ellis Wheeler for attorney general, what a paroxysmally intense fusion administration we would have.

AN eastern paper says that General Sherman has taken the presidential bee by the horns. Just a word, general. If you hear it give the command for the rear reserve to advance to the front you had better let go real quick. The danger of a bee lies wholly in its rear reserve.

A GEORGIA man left his wife because she threw boiling soap on him. The Georgians are sensitive. In Arkansas the husband would have paid no attention to the little piece of waywardness.—(Burlington Free Press. Wouldn't, eh? Did you ever converse with an Arkansas man on the subject of soap?)

SCIENTISTS now assert that the earth was peopled 50,000,000 years before Adam located the Garden of Eden as a tree claim. However, they can advance no clinching argument in support of the claim. Fashion plates cannot be traced beyond the period when Adam and Eve were the leaders of their set in society.

PHILADELPHIA CALL: As Miss Emily Faithfull and Miss Kate Field are both in Utah, wouldn't it be well for the government to postpone any action in regard to Mormonism until the effect of the visit of these ladies develops itself? Even Mormonism should not be jumped upon when it is down.

THE imprint of a bare foot, twenty-six inches in length and twelve in width, has been found in the sand in the Grand Canon, Colorado. Scientists are tracing it up, and Kate Field is said to be acting real uneasy and seems to be laboring under an unusual depression of spirits.

Now to the aged maiden all over the land The high-colored valentine goes; It showeth alim shanks and skeleton hand And a mole on the deck of the nose; But to the sweet maiden with eyes like the dove, Whom the average young man would win, Goes a rare work of art, for which, in his love, He blowed a week's salary in.

By getting the notices of a party and a lively stable mixed, a Dakota editor was made to say: "The ladies appeared in great numbers, to grace the occasion. It was observed that they were nearly all spavined and hidebound, and their ribs could be counted with the naked eye at a long distance. They should be stripped of their harness right in the streets and turned loose to die." He is now a fugitive on the face of the earth, and every man's hand is raised against him.

Adolph Brooks, while crazy, shot at a Mr. and Mrs. Gould in a lumber camp on Pine river yesterday and then blew his own brains out.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE. Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

TO ADVERTISERS: The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The article in our last issue regarding the Raymond public lands bill has called forth the following from one of our citizens. His ideas are worth careful consideration:

It will be noticed in the Bismarck TRIBUNE of yesterday that the text of Mr. Raymond's bill in congress, makes the settlement of a homestead less rigorous, and it looks like a move in the right direction, but while "time serving" will answer for a man in the penitentiary it ought not to be made a test in acquiring title to a homestead. We need a law wiping out the preemption and tree culture acts and giving every person qualified to enter a homestead, 160 acres only, and giving him a title thereto as soon as he has broken and improved eighty acres of the same and built thereon a habitable house, dug a well, and resided on the land continuously for a period of six months, giving him five years to accomplish that amount of improvement, but grading the improvements so that part shall be done every year. The object of the public land laws is to encourage the settlement and improvement of a new country. Agriculture is the basis on which all business of this country rests. Farmers are in no sense of the word speculators and the government ought not to tempt them to try to become such, but the possibility of any one man getting a preemption, tree claim and homestead, (480 acres), by simply building shacks on two of the claims and then sitting down on them one at a time, and, as they term it, "hold their claim down," waiting for somebody to come and buy them out, has a bad effect on the settler and the country. If yearly improvements on the farm was made the test, the country would soon build up. In case the preemption and tree culture acts were repealed, seventy-two families could be located on the government lands in a township within the railroad limits, where now but twenty-four can be located if each has the three claims now provided by law. Give the settler just 160 acres and compel him to break and improve the land. Let him spend his time where he can make it count the best until he can get his new farm opened so he can afford to occupy it, and there will be less relinquishing of claims and not so many settlers rushing to "prove up" and mortgage their homes for the money to do so and pay interest and taxes, which keep him under the whip for years. Register Rea says that most of the commutations on homesteads are made in the fall, so that the settler may escape remaining on the land during the winter, when he can do nothing on the land to advance his interests. But compel the settler to build a habitable house and break five acres the first year, fifteen acres the second, and at least twenty acres each year thereafter until eighty acres are under cultivation, and at the end of five years half the government land in the country will be under cultivation. And if the settler has during that time actually resided six months continuously on the land on proper proofs he should have a title to the same in fee, and as much earlier as he can make the required proof of having complied with the terms of the act. When the law was complied with, if the original settler should sell his land it would be too valuable to the buyer to be allowed to remain idle and unoccupied, and it would make very little difference in the prosperity of the country. Let it not be asked of the homesteader, when he comes to make final proof, how many days and nights have you held down your claim with your whole weight, and what is your capacity as to a tin can and gopher diet while so holding it down? but how much like a home for a respectable farmer have you made the land Uncle Sam so generously furnished you? Mc.

The Chamberlain Register, in whose columns the would-be patriot, John Henry King, spreads himself, says it is a great consolation that Dakota has a delegate in congress whose conscientious scruples and respect for his constituents will not permit him to insult this people by introducing Ordway's infamous bill

imploping congress to lift them out of the capital commission muddle. Mr. Raymond was not asked to introduce such a bill, nor was there such a bill contemplated. Governor Ordway favored a bill providing for a constitutional convention for Dakota which should decide whether admission or statehood was desired by the people. It is a bill absolutely fair and just, and Mr. Raymond in refusing to introduce it insulted his constituents and exhibited inexcusable stupidity.

DAKOTA.

Recent issues of the Brooklyn, N. Y., papers contain a synopsis of a lecture delivered in that city by Mr. I. W. Barnum, a former resident of Brooklyn, who is now engaged in farming in northern Dakota. Mr. Barnum is a man of great intelligence, a close observer and a gifted speaker. He lectured to a large audience of people, who listened attentively to his glowing pictures of our great wonderland, frequently interrupting him with applause when he referred to the beauties and advantages of the great northwest. Dakota, he said, was no longer the west, but rather the granary of the east, near the center of the vast western empire which would soon wield an immense if not a controlling power in this country. It was called not only the granary, but the stock country of the world, claiming as it did a powerful monopoly in raising the hard wheat peculiar to that northern Dakota belt, as it could not be raised in perfection south of this belt. They should not allow the name Dakota to make them shiver with the cold. Out there the people felt greatly amused at this opinion as to the severity of that climate which persons from the eastern states appeared so generally to cherish. Such an idea was a mere bug-bear; and so far as his (the lecturer's) view went on the matter—and he had been farming there since 1880—he believed they did not suffer there any more from the cold than what the people here did. The most of the weather was clear and bright, and even when it was below zero it was so dry and exhilarating that the inconvenience was not so much felt. While in Brooklyn the people might feel 59 years old, with rheumatic accompaniments, in Dakota they were only 49 in feeling. Having quoted from a local newspaper in support of his view, he continued to say that in the Dakota capital they had the electric light, which, when all things were considered, they did not think to be a bad stage of advancement at all. [Applause.] The mean annual temperature of Dakota and Michigan was the same, 47 degrees, New York and Massachusetts 48, Maine and Wisconsin 42, Minnesota 42 and Wyoming 41. Notwithstanding the recently reported "below zeros" in Dakota, they found that parties who were spending their first winter in North Dakota were inquiring what had become of those frightful blizzards which they had supposed so common in the country. Two months had passed and they avowed they had seen no storm so severe as they did in the eastern states. So that there must have been some mistake in the thermometer that marked 15 degrees below zero. [Laughter.] The North Dakota vegetables were superior even to the Long Island vegetables, and the stock there preferred that pasture to the best cultivated Eastern grasses. The speaker then gave a glowing description of the immense wheat fields of the district extending to the horizon as far as the eye could reach—the golden grain not unlike the soft swell of the ocean, and the many straw burning steam engines and threshers looking like so many steamships at sea. These immense farms of thousands of acres had now served as an admirable advertisement in showing to the world the incomparable richness of the soil and the future possibilities of its development in this wonderland. In fact he would advise all Americans to at first see the engaging sights to be met with in their own country before hunting for the played out and not over interesting spots of travel in the Old World, and they would have the advantage of avoiding the horrid sea sickness which had to be endured on a trip to Europe, and which he (the lecturer) experienced to such an extent that he should not like a renewal of the same. [Laughter.] It was very interesting to watch the self cutting, gathering and binding reapers, by which the wheat was brought down—the machine making a round of 640 acres—a distance of some four miles without stopping. The men ride on all the machines except in harrowing, and the superintendent rides on horseback in advance of perhaps twenty to twenty-five teams and directs their movements in such a way it would remind one of a cavalry movement. He had told them in Connecticut that the lots in which they used to ride horses while plowing there would be hardly large enough for a Dakota farmer to turn round in.

MAIL. advices from the vast territory lying north of us are to the effect that a heavy influx of settlers is expected to set in with the early spring, and that a large wheat crop will be sown. A number of colonies of thrifty and intelligent farmers have had their attention drawn to the immense tract of rich and arable land within the borders of McLean, Mercer and other northern counties, and the in-pouring of families promises to exceed anything ever seen in the northwest. The land is rich and productive, fuel is found in great abundance, the climate is unsur-

passed, and nothing more can be desired by those who desire to settle there. The facilities for getting the products of the field to market are as yet confined to the river, but the day is not far distant when a road to the northward will become a necessity, and some enterprising company will step in and occupy the field. The outlook for the future prosperity and thrift of the north country is very auspicious.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean pays the following tribute to our great territory:

"There is in progress on this soil at the present time one of the grandest marches of civilization the world has ever seen. The spectacle presented furnishes an interesting study. The movement going forward here has for its impelling agents the strongest individual forces we have in our society and government. Dakota is not richer in soil than the character and capacity of her citizenship. The best blood in American veins and the best stock of the world are contributing to this unparalleled growth and unexampled development. Dakota is being enriched by an emigration from the eastern, middle and western states of a kind and extent without a parallel in the history of this country. It is much a matter of surprise, and much more a matter of significance, that the great majority of those who are daily swelling the ranks of the Dakotians are of American birth and parentage. In the central portions of the territory, more particularly, is this the case. It is safe to say that from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the emigration pouring into the proposed state of Dakota is composed of American brain and brawn. A majority of these Americans, who are merely changing their residence from one part of the country to another, are young men. The truth is that Dakota is to be the most prosperous of the states of the northwest, and is to lead in the development of the great wheat basin or belt, toward which the eyes of Europe as well as America are turned.

THE Pioneer, of Deadwood, has gone into rhapsodies over the prospective opening to settlers of a portion of the great Sioux reservation, and well it may. The opening of this valuable tract would throw about 12,000,000 acres of excellent land open to settlers, and would place the future prosperity of that portion of the territory on a sound basis. In referring to the matter, the Pioneer says:

"Hail! Eventful day! It will usher in the inevitable boom we have so long merited. It will be the signal for the pushing forward three or more railroad lines, whose western terminal has been lingering near the eastern boundary of the reservation. And why not? They can afford, in consideration of any inducement we could offer, to extend their lines through an expanse of country a distance of 200 miles, that must prove quite non-productive of business, so long as it remains an Indian reservation.

The area thus acquired is represented as being largely composed of arable land, and destined to produce the cereals and vegetables when cultivated. It also contains many tracts that are all that could be desired for pastoral pursuits. When acquired, the extension of railroads will inaugurate an emigration of sturdy settlers, who will make it blossom as the rose and do it with happy homes. The rush will be but a repetition of what was experienced along the lines of the N. W. and N. P. railroads during the year just past.

Surely it were a consummation devoutly to be wished. It would seem that the efforts we have made ought to be sufficient to hasten a realization of the object aimed at, and we believe our reward is close at hand.

THE TRIBUNE learns from a Yankton paper that secretary and acting governor Teller has packed his grip and hied himself away to Washington with a dull ax under his arm, leaving his clerk to perform the gubernatorial functions during his absence. Mr. Teller may have a perfect right to do this and may be able to produce excellent authority for his strange action, but there are a few interested people who would like to hear his authority quoted from a book of law.

SOME MEAN MEN.

St Paul isn't quite so large as Chicago, but if some of her citizens should be entered in a match against Chicago's champion mean men they would find that pools on their ability to bear away the championship and the gate money would sell at fancy figures. The other day a St. Paul paper published the fact that a female dress reformer had invented a costume which was intended to prevent the frequent loss of life through the skirts catching fire at open grates. By her arrangement, the simple pulling of a string will cause the garments to fall from the person wearing them and she can spring away from the burning mass and thereby escape injury. The paper was so indiscreet as to assert that many of these costumes were now worn, and right here is where the meanness of the people down there on the river crops out. Of course there are no such costumes in existence, but the people of that wicked city haven't made a very close study of newspapers and believe all they say, and really think that every woman is wearing a fire escape dress. It has become so that every time a woman appears on the street with a bit of string exposed anywhere about her person some godless wretch will sneak up and give it a yank, and they do this, too, right under the eyes of the police, who have evidently been sub-sidized. It is a bad state of affairs, and the proper authorities should look into the matter and see if something can't be done.

"CARL PRETZEL'S WEEKLY" is the name of a humorous paper published in Chicago, and it is a paper whose fame is bounded only by the horizon on every side. It is edited, owned and managed by Mr. C. E. Harris, whose *nom de plume*, "Carl Pretzel," has become a household word all over the land. Every bone in his Dutch-American body is a funny bone, and although his humor is not of so painful a brand as that which affected the late Job, it is fully as promiscuous. And yet, after all, Mr. Harris has

fallen in with the customs of his wicked city and has learned to lie. In his last issue he perpetrates this unprovoked attack on the truth: "The Bismarck TRIBUNE is 'a darling,' 'tis a dumptin,' 'tis a daisy.' The TRIBUNE is not to be excelled in beauty nor editorial ability. When an editor will order his forms to be unlocked, 'taking out a paid ad' in order to get the above in, he certainly means just what he says." This is said in one so young, and Mr. Harris' friends should give the matter their prayerful consideration.

A HARD ROW.

In its endeavors to teach the young idea how to shoot, a certain school district in Dakota is hoeing a very hard row. For the past three years it has employed female teachers and as fast as they are imported from the east the young men of the district willfully and maliciously marry them. It has been found impossible to keep a teacher tied down to her work for more than a month or two ere she would begin to sigh and read poems and act uneasy, then the next thing the directors would know a marriage notice would appear in the local paper and the school would again be without a teacher. The children have been growing up in an ignorance that will unfit them for holding any position outside of that of a petit juryman or editor of a "weekly" society handbill, and a terrible state of affairs has held sway. The directors have now hit upon a plan which they hope will remedy matters. A new teacher was employed a short time since and now when a young man is seen eyeing her with longing eyes and evident matrimonial intent, he is at once arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Nearly every young man in the district is now under bonds or in jail in default of bonds, and the children are making rapid progress in their studies.

PLEASING PARAGRAPHS.

A SOUTHERN Dakota editor advertises his bible for sale. He has probably gone over to the other party.

CAPTAIN PAUL BOYTON will be married to a Chicago girl tomorrow. His future exploits will be exclusively in hot water.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN lost \$6,000 at poker in Butte. He is not so well up the fire as his Boston constituency imagined him to be.

QUEEN VICTORIA didn't mention John Brown in her speech to parliament. His name is too sacred to be whispered in legislative halls.

CHRISTINE NILSSON prides herself in having for a companion the ugliest-looking dog in New York. Let's see; who did she marry?

A TELEGRAPH operator claims to have once saved Fred Douglass from hanging, and his remorse is now said to be fast wearing away his life.

A SEWING machine agent has sued an Illinois paper for libel. We haven't a comment to make on this. The simple fact is a rousing joke in itself.

POSTAGE is 27 a half-ounce in Patagonia, and in that thrice-blessed country a bill is never sent by mail more than five or six times before all hope is abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA CALL: To a deacon caught by his minister coming out of a saloon, there is nothing so consoling as a sign, "Hot Beef Tea" on the saloon window.

SULLIVAN, the brute, told the San Francisco people they were loafers and he was a gentleman. The wild applause will rend the skies when this news is published in Boston.

An old biblical cut of John the Baptist is going through the press labeled "Jesquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras." It isn't right to abuse a dead man that way.

THE youthful dime novel readers of the Pacific coast never start west to massacre Indians. They run away toward the east with a burning desire to be bad like Chicago men.

CINCINNATI is having the flood and Mathew Arnold at the same time, and she doesn't know how she could ever bear up if it wasn't for the bracing influence of her beer.

In the house of representatives at Washington, 450 spittoons are required for 293 members. This is a sad commentary on the marksmanship of our honorable representatives.

COLONEL JOHN HAY again rises to remark that he is not a candidate for congress, but he also again denies that he is the author of "The Bread Winners," and things look suspicious.

THE HOOSIER: A printer married a young lady compositor who worked in the same office and not a paragraph has yet said anything about a new typographical union being formed.

It is believed that Bill Nye wrote "The Bread Winners." At all events he was accused of doing so and at once lit out for the depths of the pine woods without even waiting to change his shirt.

The wind blew the horns off a goat on Mount Washington the other day. This isn't original. We stole it from the almanac reminiscences in the patent inside of an able and esteemed exchange.

It is said that James Gordon Bennett has purchased several dogs of great ferocity. The Herald stairs must be kept clear of aspiring contributors, even if harsh measures must be adopted.

THE "Sweet Slinger of Michigan" has made "Oscar Wilde" rhyme with "foster child." This is a little more creditable than her attempts to rhyme "omniscience" with "laws a' massy," but not much.

THE married ladies of Larimore have challenged their husbands to a spelling match. The husbands will not accept unless given great odds on the game. They know the athletic abilities of their wives' beloved jaws far too well.

"Now that Wendell Phillips is no more, have we an American orator?" asks the Cincinnati Times-Star. We have. Parson Plummer has his voluptuous abdomen fronting the public with somewhat unskillful grace.

EXCHANGE: A Chinaman came into the ladies' cabin on the ferry boat and took a seat beside an Irish market woman. He seemed to want to make himself agreeable and remarked: "Bellee cold." The woman looked at him with an air of contempt and replied: "If you'd put you

shurt inside of your britches your belly wouldn't be cowed, you baythen bla'guard!"

THREE was a young girl in Tokay, Who went out to ride in a sleigh, When her escort endeavored To hug her, she severed His grasp and said: "Do go away."

ARKANSAW TRAVELER: "What we want in this here community," said an Arkansaw school director, "is education. Some time ago, when I didn't know nothin', I was looked down on; but now look at me. Been indicted fur forgin' a check."

FALL RIVER ADVANCE: The man who will regularly read a borrowed paper, in order to save the expense of a subscription to it, may be a very estimable citizen, but we should vote against him handling the collection plate in the church to which we belong.

The Second Adventists have set the 4th day of next November as the date for the end of the world. As this will be election day, it is hoped the final smash will hold off until late in the evening so we can at least make a rough guess at how the thing has gone.

A TEXAS postmaster boasts of being a veteran of three wars, but his boasting is no evidence of his bravery. We have a quiet little man up here who has been married seven times, and he never mentions it unless questioned on the subject. This is genuine heroism.

OIL CITY EYEGLASS: It was his first attempt on roller skates, and as they brought him to in the toilet room he remarked: "I tell you, boys, that was gorgeous. I must have kicked in the whole dome of heaven the way they stars flew around. I wonder if there's any left for the next man?"

THE New York Journal offers a prize for the funniest poem on "The Modern Boarding House." There is nothing funny in such an institution, unless it is the manner in which the dents made by teeth in the virgin chicken at dinner are pressed out so the boarders won't notice them at supper.

Now blush all the in h crimson roses In every flower-man's shop, As red as political faces You see at reception or hop, And the dude buys a val bouquet To gladden fair Gwendolen's eye, And then for a fortnight he lurches On pie.

EVANSVILLE ARJUS: We are surprised to see an exchange using some of our brightest editorial bon mots in between its patent medicine squibs. We don't think this is fair. If people can't get sick, it's not our fault, and no paper should be so heartless as to make people sick intentionally in order to get them to buy the patent medicines advertised in its columns.

With fingers weary and worn, In a little five-room flat, A woman sat with eyelids red Trying to trim a hat. Rip, turn, twist, Then give it a spiteful fling, While beside her lies like a ghostly thing Her husband's buttonless shirt.

O girls, with brothers dear! O girls who hope to be wives! Remember that shirts with buttons are The dream of men's hard lives. Rip, turn, twist, Till your hands are wear and worn— But the winds will sweep with a wailing sigh Through the pants that are ever torn.

MISCREANT! Hell's spawn! Ghoul! Accursed rapist! Rip-roarer of Hades! Sin-begotten hound! Snake! Toad! Cowardly Cur!

Yeow-ow-ow-ow! Yeow-ow-ow-ow! Yeow-ow-ow-ow! Yeow-ow-ow-ow! Ow-ow! Whoop! [Humorous paragraph from Kernan's Free Lance.

AWOKE A POET.

A short time since the TRIBUNE published a bit of a song entitled "My North Dakota Girl." It fell into the hands of a ready-made rhyme manufacturer in New York, and in the Journal of that city he comes back at us with the following sweet refrain:

They have sung of dizzy fairies, under North Dakota skies, In that frigid land of blizzards and of ice; But in our Italian quarter, in a mist of rock and ryes There's a baby "knocks them silly," she's so nice. The comblet never trifled with her wealth of raven hair— No bandoline or sullied one sweet curl; Her dexter eye at present is beneath the doctor's care, She's my sweet Italian Baxter Alley Girl. The rippling of her voicelet as she calls "Ban-Annas sweet." Is harsher than a Harlem German band, And she loves an organ grinder who patrols an uptown street. Discouraging angel smile through the land. Her little feet are twelve-toes, and her glove is nuns or ten, Her sweetness sets my heartlet in a whirl; I'll paralyze the organ man and win this charmer then, Oh! a morter is my Baxter Alley Girl!

NOTICE TO EXCHANGES.

The TRIBUNE's exchange list has grown to such immense proportions that a reduction is necessary and must be made. We are now carrying on our daily and weekly lists more than a hundred papers that are of no earthly use to us, and with which we exchange only through courtesy. In figuring on a curtailment of this list it was remarked that a large number of papers have made it a practice for several months to filch matter from our columns and publish it without credit, many of them even mangling the items to make them appear as original with the sheet which steals them, and it has been determined that as such papers are an injury rather a benefit to us to begin the reduction with them. The exchange editor has been instructed to watch for these items, and when he finds a paper containing uncredited TRIBUNE articles to drop a discontinuance card in the mailing clerk's box. Our list must be reduced, and it is but right and just that our honest exchanges be given the preference when making up the new list.

A correspondent writes the TRIBUNE to warn persons crossing the ice under and near the Bismarck bridge, in going to or from Burnt Creek bottoms, to beware of the death-traps caused by Mr. Peoples' ice-cutters. Ice has been cut close to the roadway and it is so cold that their intention to cut across the present roadway. No danger signals are displayed, and only the greatest care will prevent loss of life.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

THE FLOODS.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The local committee for arranging for a meeting of the American Association of Mining Engineers have notified Secretary Raymond that the delegates can be promptly brought here and cared for, and the latter answers that the meeting will be held February 18th to 22d. Resident Hunt, of the association, telegraphs a contribution of \$50 for the flood sufferers, and asks the committee to forego all festivities for the meeting. A trip on the river will probably be substituted for the banquet. The Free Masons of this city have two organizations for relief work. One is known as the Masonic Flood committee, and is composed of energetic young men, most of whom give their personal attention to the distribution of supplies, irrespective of creed or faith. They will distribute throughout the valley all contributions consigned to W. B. Mellish, secretary, or Levi C. Goodale, chairman. The other body is the regular Masonic relief association. Persons wishing to contribute to the relief of Masonic sufferers in the vicinity of Cincinnati should send to Henry D. Moore, president of the Masonic relief association, under whose supervision such gifts will be distributed and accounted for. There is impatience at the delay in the arrival of General Beckwith from St. Louis, who was expected last night to organize a patrol of the river with supplies furnished by the government. The fact that relief on so large a scale was ordered by the government has prevented extensive preparations of this kind by the weaker organizations. The Commercial Gazette's steamer Kate Water, on her trip up the river yesterday carried a small quantity of cooked provisions furnished by the chamber of commerce relief committee. The same boat took more food today and went as far as Maysville, Kentucky, but this is a mere drop as compared with what is needed along the river. General Beckwith is constantly expected.

At Louisville.

A FEARFUL SITUATION.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—The river continues rising an inch an hour. At 6 p. m. it had reached 46 feet. The weather is very cold and the wind is blowing the waves and tumbling down inundated houses. The southeastern part of the city is flooded, but not badly. Men have been employed building a cement wall around the tanks and purifiers of the gas works all day, and there is not much fear of the works shutting down. About 5,000 people are out of their homes here, but the local relief committee have things well in hand and there is not much suffering.

At Jeffersonville.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 14.—The water has come up at Jeffersonville until nearly every street has disappeared. If the water continues to rise at the present rate, by noon of Friday there will not be a dry spot in the town. The sights are most distressing. Houses have caved in and hundreds of people are huddled together in the same building, while many remain in the second stories shivering and suffering from dampness and cold, and in many cases from hunger. The emergency is still out of water, but a little more water and the convicts will become flood sufferers with nowhere to go. Relief is coming in very slowly. Local committees are doing the best possible under the circumstances. Provisions and subscriptions are coming today, but not enough for the actual wants.

At New Albany.

At New Albany the situation is practically unchanged. General Saxton will start a government relief boat down the river at daylight Friday morning, with Mayor Kirk in charge.

At Cairo.

AND NEIGHBORING POINTS.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 14.—Joppa, a small town on the Illinois side is inundated, the water covering the tops of the houses. At Metropolis the water is over the first floors in the buildings on Front street and all business has been removed to the back streets. At Mound City everything is secure. At this point the river is 48 feet 6 inches and rising very slowly.

At Wheeling.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

WHEELING, Feb. 14.—The weather has been cold here all day, thus adding to the discomfort of the homeless victims of the flood. The worst suffering has been relieved. Several car loads of coal, which was much needed, were received today from along the Baltimore & Ohio road. Handsome donations were also received from Chicago today. The employees of the Clarksburg & Western road contributed a day's wages to the Daily Intelligencer relief fund. Twelve hundred persons were fed by the relief committee at Martin's Ferry, and 200 families at Bridgeport. Mayor Miller sent a supply of provisions to Wellsburg today. All depots of the C. & W. road over the river are crowded with provisions and goods awaiting shipment to the river for the relief cause. Cars cannot be procured fast enough to bring the freight sent by the small towns along the road. Two women were arrested today for systematic fraud on the relief committee. One had procured thirty and the other thirty-seven complete outfits of clothes, and between them seventeen pairs of shoes. They operated under assumed names.

At Evansville.

AND OTHER POINTS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14.—Paducah is entirely surrounded by water, but no fear that the town will be submerged. Smithland and Caseyville are both in the water and all communication between houses is in skiffs. The last reports from Shawneetown show that no disasters have followed the overflow.

At Ironton.

WRECK AND RUIN.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The Commercial Gazette Ironton special says: Telegraph communication was reestablished today. Three-fourths of the town is under water including the entire business portion. The water is seven feet higher than in 1883. Though it has fallen considerably it is still above any known high water mark. Soup houses are open but are inadequate. Thousands of persons are homeless and penniless. Every door is open but there is not enough room. Frame houses have been swept from their foundations and brick buildings have crumbled into the waters. A strong current is sweeping through the streets. At Hanging Rock but four houses are above water. Carryville has but two houses above the

flood. The bottom lands are desolated. The postoffice is under water and the mail is delivered from the court house. The council has appointed a committee to go to Columbus and ask for an appropriation. Starvation stares thousands in the face.

A Fighting Editor.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 14.—A shooting affair occurred last night between M. O. Harris and Charles and Tom Shannon, growing out of the assassination of last Saturday. Harris is the editor of the Morning Horse Shoe, and bitterly denounced the assassination and all connected with it. Watson was especially denounced, and yesterday he charged him with being a fugitive from justice from Carlisle, Pa., where he is under indictment for murder, arson and burglary under his right name of Charles Faulks. Last night, while Harris was in a saloon, Watson accompanied by the Shannons entered through a back door. The instant they arrived Harris drew a revolver and ordered them to throw up their hands at the same time backing towards the door. In passing out he started for his office, but had gone but a few steps when Watson rushed to the middle of the street and opened fire on him, Shannon retiring into the saloon. Harris started to the office and procured a Winchester rifle, but before he could use it the officers interfered and placed him under arrest. The examination of Doran, the two Priests, Allison, Lucas, Lanning, Howell and Dale, is progressing before Circuit Judge Wood. Five witnesses were examined today. The testimony is very damaging to the prisoners. Murphy and Bector represent the defense, while State Attorney Henderson, Davies and Latta act for the people. A general feeling of confidence exists that the examination will be honestly conducted.

A Crooked Collector.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The Journal's St. Vincent special says: The rumors concerning discrepancies in the Canadian customs at Emerson are considered worthy of credence. Inspector Wingaye came down from Winnipeg and immediately suspended Collector Bradley and his two subordinates, McKinley and Hickey. The latter has left, while the former is still at Emerson. Wingaye is credited with saying that there is a shortage of nine thousand dollars and explains how he knows that such a large sum is missing even before he has finished his searches, in this way. The government called upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad company to furnish them with a list of the amounts paid by them for duty and when they came to compare their receipts with those of the collector at Emerson the above sum was short. It is also stated on reliable authority that during one week the Canadian Pacific railroad paid in five thousand dollars which they were able to trace as far as the express office, while the records there show that the collector of customs received it. This cannot be accounted for. It is believed that all the shortages were on soft coal. Sub-Collector Clark, of Winnipeg, is acting as collector in Bradley's place.

The Red River.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce last evening, Dr. Collins read a communication from a gentleman familiar with the improvement of the Red river which gives some facts of great interest to our people. The engineer who examined the ground reports that by putting in eight feet dams at Converse Lake and Otter Tail, at a cost of \$250,000, the Red River would be navigable through the low water period. It also shows how the reservoir system would prevent the overflow of this valley.

On motion of Dr. Collins a committee of four was appointed to draft a memorial based on the gentleman's communication, and to present the same at the next meeting of the chamber. The committee is composed of Messrs. Collins, O'Keefe, Lamb and Griggs. The importance of the improvement of the Red river by congress at an early day is appreciated by the chamber of commerce, and our citizens generally. Many thousands of dollars may be saved in the valley from floods in the future, such as has just ravaged the Ohio river valley.

Riot Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The investigation of the Danville riots began this morning. Congressman Cabel and John S. Wise were present. W. S. Withers, a colored policeman of Danville, testified that on November 3d a white man and a colored man got to fighting. When separated a crowd of whites were ranged in line along the curb and the colored men were in the street. The whites were all armed with pistols, and they said that the colored men could get enough if they wanted to and if they didn't leave some of them would get hurt. The negroes objected to leaving, saying that the whites were trying to over-ride them. The firing then began, the first shots being fired in the air. The colored people began to run and the whites fired at them where ever they could see them. None of the colored men had pistols. One colored man was killed, and from fear of violence the colored people did not vote at the election, three days afterwards.

A Horrible Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—George Emery, engineer at the Hoosier flouring mill, met a horrible death today. His clothing caught in a shaft by a fly wheel and he was whirled round and pounded to death. The floor underneath the shaft was broken by his feet striking it. The body, with every bone broken and one arm torn off, was found lying in a shapeless mass against the wall where he was thrown when the arm was torn away. The machinery ran until the steam was exhausted which was the first intimation to the other employees that an accident had occurred.

Concessions to Farmers.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12.—The committee of ten, who came down here seeking an adjustment of the grievances affecting the wheat growers of the Red River valley, left for home tonight, having exceeded their expectations in the direction of accomplishing their mission. In another conference late this afternoon, Mr. Hill agreed to give the producers through shipment east without breaking bulk at St. Paul or Minneapolis. If he cannot furnish through cars he will furnish Manitoba cars to St. Paul and pay the expense of shoveling into through cars, so that there would be no necessity of unloading in elevators. He further agrees to allow elevators to be built along the line of the road of 5,000 bushels capacity, provided they are built by responsible parties, to be kept open the year round, the same as Pillsbury & Hummel. He further agrees to give a reduction on grain, east and on lumber and coal to the northwest. Mr. Hill explained that

he had intended doing this as soon as the conditions would warrant it.

In an interview this afternoon Mr. Dana, one of the committee, said that this was more than they had asked, especially in the matter of elevator facilities, as they had only hoped to secure rival elevators of a minimum capacity of 15,000 bushels, whereas they had secured as low a limit as 5,000 bushels. Mr. Hill, he said, had given them frankly such assurances of using his power to alleviate their grievances as would be highly satisfactory to the producers and business men of the valley.

Presidential Preferences.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The Journal's Chicago special says: In a page of interview by letter on the popular sentiment of the country on the Logan boom, the News of today gives an opinion from every section of the country. Those of special interest in the northwest only are given in these dispatches. Mr. Sinclair, of the Winona Republican, says: "Whether General Logan will be the first choice for the presidential nomination of any of the Minnesota delegates at the Chicago convention will depend very much upon what other prominent candidates may turn up in the meantime. At present I see no special reason why he may not be the second choice of a number of them. In my judgment it is quite probable." H. C. Van Leaven, of the Spring Valley Vidette, says that Arthur is his first choice. Admitting a second choice to be possible, Logan would be his man. Lane K. Stone, of Montevideo, says that "Gen. Logan, in my opinion, will not get any votes from Minnesota." R. C. Mitchell, of Duluth, says: "I consider James G. Blaine to be the choice of a majority of the republicans of this state, and that as to second choice they would prefer either John A. Logan or C. A. Arthur, the chances being in favor of the former." P. H. W. Scott, of Portland, Oregon, says that he does not think Logan is likely to be the first choice of the delegates from that state. The people of Oregon have scarcely thought of him for the position yet. He has their respect, and if nominated would secure the entire republican vote of the state. It is not improbable that Oregonians, or some of them, would readily go to him in case of a contest in the convention. Mr. Scott says Oregon will vote for Blaine if his name is presented. A. W. Edwards, of Fargo, says: "If a western man is put at the head of the ticket, General Logan would be acceptable to everyone, and if General Grant is not in the field, would be the favorite of the territory. B. Read, of Butte City, Montana, thinks that Arthur, Blaine and Edmunds will have the call of the Montana delegates in the order named. Daniel Searles, of Butte City, thinks that Arthur will be the first choice, and Logan the second choice. A. B. Nettleton says: Minnesota will present no candidate. He writes that for Logan personally and as a Union soldier there is the warmest feeling in our state, but I think among the well informed republicans there are few who believe that he could carry New York or Ohio, or who would care to see him president even if he could be elected.

The Grand Jury.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—The Journal's Fargo special says: The grand jury of the United States court will complete its work soon. A great many people have been indicted for illegally proving up on claims, but it is doubtful if any can be convicted. A large number of attempted indictments for collusion with land cases were thrown out by the jurors. Many of these cases were brought before the jury as measures for the gratification of malice. The charges generally are assumed to be perjury in the proving-up papers, and that is not a charge that can be made to stick as a rule. If the cases were ever to come to trial they would be before juries who know the hardships of living on homesteads in the dead of winter, as contemplated by the law. Should Delegate Raymond's bill become a law settlers could maintain their claims during the dull winter months by representation and make a comfortable living by working at a trade or in doing some odd work. Then the grand juries would have no need of looking up land cases except for fraudulent entries.

Appeal by the Knights of Honor.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Following is an appeal issued by the supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor: SUPREME LODGE KNIGHTS OF HONOR, TOLEDO, Feb. 11, 1884.—Distress call to all Lodges and Knights of Honor: Thousands of families are suffering from the awful floods in the Ohio and tributary streams. This only needs to be named to induce instant aid—much or little—from each of our 3,000 lodges and 130,000 members. The distress is too dire to await relief through a single channel. Aid sent by telegraph or otherwise to either of the following persons will be distributed in their own neighborhoods or remote communities to needy sufferers, whether they be of us or not. Col. Lewis Wilson, Cincinnati; O. G. Schofield, Wheeling, W. Va.; Judge Robert J. Breckenridge, Louisville, Ky.; Judge Okey Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Thos. E. Richards, Zanesville, O.; John B. Ewan, Covington, Ky.; Roseman Gardner, Steubenville, O.; Rev. Thos. Bayle, Allegheny, Pa.; and W. B. Goodfry, New Albany, Ind. Sufferers in other communities will report their needs to one of the above. (Signed) B. H. COCHRANE, Supreme Dictator.

Won't St. Paul Kick?

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The Journal's Washington special says, Congressman Washburn has written a letter to Secretary Folger stating that the public building at St. Paul is so badly overcrowded and public business so greatly embarrassed, that relief must be secured by transferring some of the offices from the St. Paul building to the proposed Minneapolis building, and requesting Secretary Folger to order such changes in the plans for the Minneapolis building as will accommodate these transfers of departments. Supervising Architect Bell today detailed an officer to go to Minneapolis and St. Paul to investigate the subject and report what should be done in the matter. He also ordered the architects here to prepare plans of what could be done on the present foundation of the Minneapolis building to meet Mr. Washburn's suggestions. It is quite probable that the plans of the Minneapolis building will be changed.

What is the N. P. Doing?

ST. PAUL, Feb. 13.—Mr. Harry Ives, assistant superintendent of the Manitoba line, arrived this morning from New York, after an absence of two weeks. He states that there is a generally improved feeling in business circles so far as he could observe. There was also expressed a good deal of confidence in the northwest and its resources. Many inquiries are being made by parties who have never been here, and who are showing a disposition to make investments in a new country. Since February 1st the land department of the Manitoba railroad has received

1,250 letters of inquiry relating to the Red river valley country.

Grand Jury Indictments.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The Journal's Fargo special says: An indictment has been returned against Attorney Allen, a prominent Jamestown lawyer, by the United States grand jury. It is stated that the lawyer and a man named Sheffield, prevailed on a boy to take and prove up on a claim for the benefit of Sheffield. In the case of the indictment of Chief of Police Wood for indecent conduct, his counsel demurred to the same and the court overruled the demurrer. It is probable that the cases will reach trial. The indictment is for low conduct and failure in the performance of his duties as an officer. Indictments are returned against the mayor of a similar character.

Sinkat Captured.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the rebels have captured Sinkat and the cabinet have been summoned in council to discuss the Egyptian question. Official dispatches confirm the report of the capture of Sinkat. The cabinets are painfully impressed. It is probable that large reinforcements of troops and marines will be immediately despatched to Egypt. It is rumored now that Tokar has fallen in the hands of the rebels.

Fire at Ft. Sully.

PIERRE, D. T., Feb. 12.—Today at 3 p. m. a fire broke out in Co. A's quarters at Ft. Sully. At 5 o'clock three companies were burned out and the fire was still raging. No assistance can be rendered, as the nearest water is in the Missouri river, a mile distant. The soldiers' barracks will all be burned, necessitating their camping out with the mercury 25 degrees below zero. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

The Vermilyea Case.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12.—Governor Cleveland, of New York, today wired Attorney General Hahn revoking the requisition for the extradition of Dan Vermilyea, held here, on a requisition for alleged obtaining of money under false pretenses, but it is believed for the purpose of the Meyers prosecution.

Baptist University Located.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The Journal's Tower City special says: Our city having raised the necessary bonus this afternoon for the university, the board of location of the Baptist church formally located the North Dakota university at Tower City. The building will be commenced in the spring on the land donated, and the university session will open in the fall of 1886.

Guilty.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 14.—The jury in the case of David O. Keller, pilot of the steamer Scioto, sunk by a collision with the steamer John Lomas, on July 4, 1883, at Mingo Junction, this evening returned a verdict in the United States court at Parkersburg of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. Fifty-four lives were lost by the famous collision. Keller will be sentenced tomorrow.

\$50,000 Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The Journal's Portland, Ore., special says: A fire today in the town of Sprague, Washington Territory, destroyed several buildings, including a large store and a bank. The loss will reach \$50,000; about one-third insured. The water supply was frozen and the town had a narrow escape from total destruction.

The Capital Commission.

FARGO, Feb. 13.—United States District Attorney Campbell denies that he is prosecuting the capital commission, but nevertheless quite a number of witnesses are being examined before the grand jury in regard to the doings of the commission.

Cooper Shop Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The Stevens cooper shops burned this morning. Loss, \$11,000. Insurance, \$5,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The bill declaring public roads and highways post routes, passed. The McPherson bank bill was debated and Senator Morrill offered a substitute.

HOUSE.

Nothing worthy of note was done beyond the discussion of the Manning-Chalmers contest.

OTHER TELEGRAMS.

Received in Last Night's Press Report and Abbreviated With the Shears.

The river commenced again to rise at Pittsburg at midnight.

There are now 3,074,000 bushels of wheat in store at Minneapolis.

A man named Goodwin has been arrested at Minneapolis for acting as agent of the Louisiana Lottery company.

Residents of Winetka have offered \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of the assassin of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Wilson.

Abbey will retire from the management of the New York Metropolitan opera house next May. The books show losses of \$238,478.

The territorial grain commission, after a tour of the territory, think the farmers have retained less than ten per cent of last year's wheat crop.

Special Agent Douglass, of the treasury department at Chicago, has been transferred to St. Paul. His district now includes Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Idaho.

Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, has appointed a state relief committee. Yesterday \$1,000 was telegraphed to each of the larger of the devastated cities of the Ohio valley.

Dr. D. B. Temple testified yesterday in the Danville riot investigation. He stated that the negroes commenced firing first, and that the whites tried to avoid an encounter.

Fred Plattenburg shot dead W. J. Robinson in a Selma (Ala.) bar-room yesterday, because he would not lend a friend \$2. Both men had been drinking and had never met before.

Colony Coming.

Reliable information was received yesterday announcing the formation of a colony of 300 families in Nebraska who will locate at or near New Salem, a few miles west of Mandan. The tide of immigration is turning westward unusually early this year, and telegraphic information from St. Paul announces that westward travel has increased 50 per cent on the Northern Pacific road within the past ten days.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Northern Pacific... 2 1/2 Oregon Trans... 20 1/2
Northern Pac. pld. 36 1/2 St. P. M. & M... 35 1/2
Northwestern... 12 1/2 Western Unions... 75 1/2
Northwestern pld... 12 1/2
MONEY—Market easy at 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent. closed, offered 1 1/2.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4 @ 5 1/2.
STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills steady at 85 1/2, demand, 85.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.

WHEAT—Quiet but steady.
FLOUR—Opened active; closed dull, unsettled and lower. Prices declined to a point of 1 1/2 under yesterday's and closed 1 1/2 under yesterday's. Sales ranged, Feb. 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2, closed at 9 1/2; March 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2, closed at 9 1/2; April 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2, closed at 9 1/2; May 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, closed at 10 1/2; June 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, closed at 10 1/2; July 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, closed at 10 1/2; August 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, closed at 10 1/2; September 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, closed at 10 1/2; October 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, closed at 10 1/2; November 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, closed at 10 1/2; December 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, closed at 10 1/2.
CORN—In fair demand, unsettled and lower. The market opened 3/4 higher, but declined yesterday. Cash 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; February 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; March 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; April 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; May 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; June 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; July 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; August 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; September 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; October 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; November 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2; December 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, closed at 5 1/2.
OATS—Easier and quiet. Cash 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; February 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; March 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; April 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; May 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; June 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; July 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; August 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; September 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; October 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; November 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2; December 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, closed at 3 1/2.
BARLEY—Quiet at 60.
FLAX SEED—Dull at 1 1/4 on track.

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.

FLOUR—Firm but quiet.
WHEAT—Dull and easier; No. 2 93 7/8; February 93 7/8; March 94 1/2; April 95 1/2; May 1 1/2; June 1 1/2; July 1 1/2; August 1 1/2; September 1 1/2; October 1 1/2; November 1 1/2; December 1 1/2.
CORN—Steady; No. 2 54 1/2.
OATS—Quiet and unchanged No. 2 23 1/2; white delivered 24 1/2.
RYE—Steady and firm; No. 1 39 1/2; No. 2 37 1/2.
BARLEY—Very quiet; No. 1 58 1/2; No. 2 57 1/2; extra No. 3 54 1/2.

Minneapolis Produce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.

WHEAT—Market on 'Change today was a shade lower but not materially closing prices. No. 1 hard, cash 100; May 107; No. 2 hard, cash 94; No. 1, cash 94; May 100; No. 2, cash 89; No. 3, cash 80.
RICE—6 1/2 @ 6 1/2.
LIN SEED—2,385,593 bushels. Afloat in harbor, 262,403.

Duluth Produce.

DULUTH, Feb. 13.

WHEAT—Markets on 'Change today were a shade lower but not materially closing prices. No. 1 hard, cash 100; May 107; No. 2 hard, cash 94; No. 1, cash 94; May 100; No. 2, cash 89; No. 3, cash 80.
RICE—6 1/2 @ 6 1/2.
LIN SEED—2,385,593 bushels. Afloat in harbor, 262,403.

BISMARCK RETAIL MARKETS.

Best family... 3 00 @ 3 15
Graham... 3 15
Rye... 1 00
Bran... 1 00
Shorts... 1 75
Flax meal... 5 00
Oats... 55c
Shelled Corn... 1 00

PRODUCE.

Potatoes... 75
Turnips... 1 00
Onions... 1 50
Apples, green, per bu... 5 00 @ 6 00
Apples, dried, per lb... 12c
Prunes... 10c
Butter, fresh roll... 30 @ 35c
Butter, packed... 20 @ 30c
Cheese... 20c
Eggs... 40c
Vinegar... 40c

PROVISIONS.

Corrected by Dietrich Bros.

Surfing and porter house... 20c
Rib roasts... 15c
Chuck roasts... 12 1/2c
Mutton chops... 15c
Pork chops... 10c
Hind-quarters... 12 1/2c
Round steak... 15c
Shoulder... 12 1/2c
Veal cutlets... 20c
Pork chops... 15c
Pork roasts... 15c
Ham... 20c
Breakfast bacon... 15c
Shoulders... 10c
Corn beef... 6c
Sausage... 12 1/2c
Lard in 20 lb cans... 15c
Lard per lb... 12 1/2c
Lard in kegs... 12 1/2c
Butter... 30 @ 35c
Antelope... 10 @ 12 1/2c
Mountain sheep... 10 @ 12 1/2c
Venison... 5 @ 10c
Poultry—Dressed chickens... 20c
Turkeys... 22c
Geese... 20c
Ducks... 21c
Prairie chickens per doz... 20c
Jack rabbits... 50c

CANNED GOODS.

Corn, 3 lb, tomatoes, oysters, salmon, 20c; raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, 20 @ 25c; string beans, lima beans, green peas, peaches, 15 @ 20c; blueberries, gooseberries, tomatoes, red cherries, in 3 lb. cans, 8 @ 10c, or 5 cans for \$1.

COFFEES.

Mocha (roasted)... 40c
Java... 25c
Rio... 20c
Old Government Java... 40c

TEAS.

English breakfast tea... 40c
Young Hyson... 40c
Gun Powder... 50 @ 75c
Jap... 30 @ 75c

SUGARS.

Granulated sugar... 8 1/2 lbs for \$1
A sugar... 10 lbs for \$1
Cuscut... 10 lbs for \$1

WHOLESALE.

Corrected by Bragg, Smith & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

CASE GOODS.
Tomatoes, 3 lb, standard... 3 10
Corn, 2 lb, standard... 3 10
Peas, 2 lb, standard... 2 70
Lima beans... 2 25
String beans... 4 00
Peaches, 3 lb... 4 00
Strawberries... 3 00
Raspberries... 3 00
Blackberries... 2 70
Blueberries... 2 00
Apples, (ea)... 4 00

The Bismarck Tribune.

County Commissioners.

[Official Publication.]

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; Gust W. Johnson and Eber H. Bly, commissioners.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the board that by an error of the assessor the following described real estate and personal property were assessed too high, the following abatements were made:

Justus Bragg, lot 17, block 42, original plat.....	100
Justus Bragg, lot 18, block 42, original plat.....	100
Fairview cemetery, whole assessment abated.....	100
Alex McKenzie, lot 2, bk 44, orig. plat.....	100
3 44.....	100
4 44.....	100
5 44.....	100
6 44.....	100
7 44.....	100
8 44.....	100
9 44.....	100
10 44.....	100
11 44.....	100
12 44.....	100
13 44.....	100
14 44.....	100
15 44.....	100
16 44.....	100
17 44.....	100
18 44.....	100
19 44.....	100
20 44.....	100
21 44.....	100
22 44.....	100
23 44.....	100
24 44.....	100
25 44.....	100
26 44.....	100
27 44.....	100
28 44.....	100
29 44.....	100
30 44.....	100
31 44.....	100
32 44.....	100
33 44.....	100
34 44.....	100
35 44.....	100
36 44.....	100
37 44.....	100
38 44.....	100
39 44.....	100
40 44.....	100
41 44.....	100
42 44.....	100
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85 44.....	100
86 44.....	100
87 44.....	100
88 44.....	100
89 44.....	100
90 44.....	100
91 44.....	100
92 44.....	100
93 44.....	100
94 44.....	100
95 44.....	100
96 44.....	100
97 44.....	100
98 44.....	100
99 44.....	100
100 44.....	100

Joseph Hare & Co., personal property..... 2,400

Robert Macnider, "..... 2,000

McLean & Macnider, "..... 1,000

Mill property, lot 1, bk 39, orig. plat..... 1,500

2 39..... 1,500

3 39..... 1,500

4 39..... 1,500

5 39..... 1,500

6 39..... 1,500

7 39..... 1,500

8 39..... 1,500

9 39..... 1,500

10 39..... 1,500

11 39..... 1,500

12 39..... 1,500

13 39..... 1,500

14 39..... 1,500

15 39..... 1,500

16 39..... 1,500

17 39..... 1,500

18 39..... 1,500

19 39..... 1,500

20 39..... 1,500

21 39..... 1,500

22 39..... 1,500

23 39..... 1,500

24 39..... 1,500

25 39..... 1,500

26 39..... 1,500

27 39..... 1,500

28 39..... 1,500

29 39..... 1,500

30 39..... 1,500

31 39..... 1,500

32 39..... 1,500

33 39..... 1,500

34 39..... 1,500

35 39..... 1,500

36 39..... 1,500

37 39..... 1,500

38 39..... 1,500

39 39..... 1,500

40 39..... 1,500

41 39..... 1,500

42 39..... 1,500

43 39..... 1,500

44 39..... 1,500

45 39..... 1,500

46 39..... 1,500

47 39..... 1,500

48 39..... 1,500

49 39..... 1,500

50 39..... 1,500

51 39..... 1,500

52 39..... 1,500

53 39..... 1,500

54 39..... 1,500

55 39..... 1,500

56 39..... 1,500

57 39..... 1,500

58 39..... 1,500

59 39..... 1,500

60 39..... 1,500

61 39..... 1,500

62 39..... 1,500

No. 20—E. C. Ford..... 20 34

No. 21—John Oie..... 4 27

No. 22—Joseph Hall..... 5 59

No. 23—Isaac Ross..... 23 80

John Haggerty presented receipt and bond for liquor license, with Matthew Connan and L. N. Griffin as sureties, which on motion was approved and license granted.

Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday, February 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Attest: E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

10 A. M., February 5th, 1884.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, E. S. Neal, chairman, and Eber H. Bly.

Commissioners proceeded to draw 110 names to serve as grand and petit jurors to complete jury list to fill requisition of clerk of court.

Board adjourned to meet at 2:30 p. m. February 5th, 1884.

Attest: E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

2:30 P. M., February 5th, 1884.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, E. S. Neal, chairman, and Eber H. Bly, commissioners.

On motion it was resolved that the county clerk be, and he hereby is, instructed to advertise for proposals for one hundred (100) cords of cottonwood, to be delivered at the court house yard within ninety days. Sealed proposals to be handed in to the county clerk on or before the first Monday in March, 1884. The county commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Board proceeded to examine treasurer's report.

Board adjourned to meet at 2:30 p. m., February 6th, A. D. 1884.

Attest: E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

2:30 P. M., February 6th, A. D. 1884.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, E. S. Neal, chairman, and Eber H. Bly, commissioners.

Board proceeded to the examination of treasurer's report.

Board adjourned to meet on February 7th, 1884.

Attest: E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

Feb. 7, 1884, 10 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman, and Eber H. Bly, commissioners.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., February 8, 1884.

Attest: E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

Feb. 8, 1884, 10 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman, and Eber H. Bly, commissioners.

Board proceeded to further investigate the treasurer's report and the financial standing of the county.

Board adjourned to meet February 9, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Attest: E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

Feb. 9, 1884, 10 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman, and Eber H. Bly, commissioners.

The board on investigation find that there were outstanding on January 1, A. D. 1884, county warrants unpaid to the amount of \$22,133.29 on the following funds to-wit: General fund, \$14,214.96; road fund, \$5,502.78; bridge fund, \$2,875.55; special poor house fund, \$1,339.83; amount of county warrants issued during January, 1884, \$12,578.88, divided as follows:

General fund, \$11,498.96; road fund, \$389.83; bridge fund, \$240.09.

The treasurer's annual report having been thoroughly examined, was found correct, and ordered published.

Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1884, at 10 a. m.

Attest: E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

Feb. 9, 1884, 10 a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. S. Neal, chairman, and E. H. Bly, commissioner.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the board that by an error of the assessor the following described real estate and personal property were assessed too high the following abatements were made:

Ellen McCune, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 37, original plat..... \$900

Frances R. Whitney, lots 5 and 6 block 43, original plat..... \$200

18, block 108, original plat..... 2,200

J. W. Raymond, personal property..... 1,538

G. H. Fairchild, "..... 10,225

W. A. Dillon, "..... 5,000

Henry Viets, "..... 800

Bearing Marsh, "..... 240

J. C. Swett, "..... 210

Bismarck Building Association:

Personal property..... \$689

Lots 13 and 14, block 7, Sterling..... 1,470

E. M. Fuller, lots 3 and 4, block 12, N. P. addition..... 1,200

T. P. Davis, east 80 feet lots 7 to 12 inclusive, in block 114, original plat..... 218

Wm. M. Falconer, personal property..... 300

and that the county treasurer be notified of such abatement and correct his taxes accordingly.

Board adjourned to meet at 2:30 o'clock p. m. February 4, 1884.

Attest: E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

Feb. 4, 1884, 2:30 p. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. S. Neal, chairman, and E. H. Bly, commissioner.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the board that by an error of the assessor the following described real estate and personal property were assessed too high the following abatements were made:

John H. Richards, lot 83, Raymond's river addition..... 100

H. C. Sinclair, personal property..... 400

John White, "..... 500

Walter Sterland, lot 18, block 136, Williams' survey..... 160

Van Houten Bros. & Little, personal property..... 2,000

A petition signed by D. A. Stewart, director, and L. L. Johnson, clerk, of school township No. 45, praying for a rebate on school tax for said district of ten mills, the same being in excess of amount required, it was resolved that the tax of ten mills be abated and the county treasurer be notified of such abatements and correct his taxes accordingly.

The following bills were presented, read and on motion approved:

No. 1. W. E. Cahall, judge of election, 1883, general fund..... \$2 00

No. 2. Michael Mayeck, money advanced Mrs. McDewitt, needy poor, general fund..... 10 50

No. 3. John W. Bunkitt, hauling chairs to court house, general fund..... 1 50

No. 4. George H. Chadwick, services as turnkey and janitor, February, 1884, general fund..... 98 25

No. 5. E. S. Neal, services as jailor and allowance, February 1884, general fund..... 73 25

No. 6. Justus Bragg, grand juror fees, May term, 1883, general fund..... 8 10

No. 7. Thomas Welsh, grand juror fees, November term, 1883, general fund..... 20 10

No. 8. C. B. Rust, grand juror fees, November term, 1883, general fund..... 21 40

No. 9. C. S. Weaver, petit juror fees, November term, 1883, general fund..... 16 10

No. 10. George G. Thomas, petit juror fees, November term, 1883, general fund..... 16 10

No. 11. Wm. Robison, petit juror fees, May term, 1883, general fund..... 2 50

No. 12. Wm. Robison, petit juror fees, November term, 1883, general fund..... 7 00

No. 13. Frank Kihm, petit juror fees, November term, 1883, general fund..... 20 10

No. 14. C. F. Hinsdale, witness, May term 1883, general fund..... 2 10

No. 15. C. F. Hinsdale, witness, November term, 1883, general fund..... 1 10

No. 16. P. B. Tayer, witness, May term, 1883, general fund..... 10 10

No. 17. W. S. Moorhouse, mds county jail and court house, general fund..... 16 50

No. 18. James H. Catter, assisting coroner, July 9, 1883..... 4 00

The report of H. S. Hersey, physician county jail and needy poor, was read and approved.

On motion it was resolved that the county treasurer be and he hereby is instructed to transfer the amount on his books now standing to the credit of the special tax vote of August, 1883, of 3 mills, to the credit of the fund known as special tax to defray extraordinary expenses of county. The county clerk was instructed to draw warrants on the special fund in favor of the following named persons, who had paid their taxes prior to the abatement of 7 mills order of Judge Hudson:

No. 19—Alfred Dickey..... \$21 83

father is one of the extensive lumber manufacturers and dealers of Wisconsin, and Mr. Foster in branching out for himself desires to locate in a city that has bright future prospects. He became impressed with the importance of Bismarck some time ago and visited this city, but did not then decide to establish himself in business. He now notices many changes upon his return and has decided to hesitate no longer. He was shown several pieces of property yesterday, one of which he will select for a home, and another as a site for a lumber yard.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Peterson & Veeder.

New Brick Yard.
Messrs. Jackson & King write from Oxford, Ohio, that they have shipped the necessary machinery and will arrive within a week or two for the purpose of establishing a large brick yard. They will locate the yard on the land owned by Captain O. W. Bennett, a short distance east of the city. A fine vein of coal is located on the land and above this is found the very best clay for the manufacture of terra cotta and pottery. The manufacture of brick will commence just as early as possible in the spring.

Cause of Failure.
Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of today. Frisby, the drug list, is not liable to fail for the want of confidence in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for he gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs.

List of Letters

By Telegraph

THE FLOODS.

At Cincinnati.

DROWNED AND DRIVEN INSANE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The river is rising more rapidly since 9 o'clock. At noon it was 62 feet 6½ inches, being a rise of 2 inches in the last three hours. No additional losses are reported and no loss of life on this side of the river. In Newport, Kentucky, early this morning William Buchert, the bugler for the United States troops at Newport barracks, fell from a skiff while trying to reach the second barracks building and was drowned. He was 22 years old and belonged to Baltimore. Mrs. Waddle, a widow living at Newport, became a raving maniac on account of the flood. She was a poor woman with several children and living in the flooded district. The neighbors took charge of her children and of her, but being unable to see her children she imagined them drowned and today is hopelessly insane.

MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the relief committee appointed by the chamber of commerce this forenoon it was unanimously determined that all money received from other places should be used for the relief of sufferers outside of this locality, it being the purpose of the committee to expend for relief in Cincinnati only such funds as may be contributed here.

AT OTHER PLACES.

The river at Ironton at 11 a. m. was 56 feet 9 inches and rising 2 inches per hour.

At Gallipolis the river was 2 inches higher than the highest previous record, and was rising 7 inches an hour.

At Wheeling.

FLOOD AND FAMINE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 8.—The Baltimore & Ohio engine shops have been carried away by the floods. The main street bridge over Jonathan run at North Wheeling caved in the afternoon and a boy sank with it but was saved. Two unknown men were upset at the head of the island, from a skiff, and clung to the willows for two hours with a crowd watching but powerless to save them. Wheeling is in danger of a famine. Nearly all bakeries and many groceries are beneath the water. The milk supply and all cut meats, except salt meats, are almost impossible to procure. The stock of provisions is rapidly becoming exhausted with no prospect of replenishing. The situation is hourly growing grave and many appeals are received from the inundated parts of the surrounding country for provisions.

At Coshocton.

A NUMBER DROWNED.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The flood reached the highest point at midnight, being twelve inches higher than ever known before. The water is now slowly receding. The Panhandle on bankment broke at Morgan Run last evening and the track between Dresden Junction and Adams Mills is entirely submerged. No trains from the east since Wednesday. While crossing a swollen creek near Osego a lady whose name is unknown missed her footing and was drowned. Three Nelson brothers, while out boating, were struck by driftwood and all three drowned.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—The flood situation has not materially changed since yesterday. The river continued to rise slowly until 11 o'clock this morning, when it came to a stand with thirty-nine feet six inches in the canal, and has remained stationary ever since. The Kentucky river at Frankfort is falling rapidly, with twenty-one and a half feet in the channel. There is but little suffering here and that is promptly relieved by the relief commissioners. The water is within five feet of the highest point of last year. The weather is colder and it has not raised here since midnight.

Loss at Steubenville.

STEUDEVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The highest point (49 feet) was reached yesterday at 3 p. m., and was 2 feet higher than in 1882—the greatest previous flood. The water has since receded 18 inches and continues falling. The loss to private property here is \$150,000, and to the railroads is incalculable. The river division of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road is all under water, and there is a bad break in the Panhandle west of here. No life lost in this vicinity.

At Cairo.

LITTLE ALARM.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 8.—A heavy fog has hung over the city and river since noon. The river is still rising an inch an hour and is now forty-three feet on the gauge. Everything is quiet here and little alarm is felt as yet regarding the very high stage of water.

The Flood.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, 9 a. m.—River 62 feet 4¾ inches, a rise of 4¾ inches since 2 a. m. Weather cloudy and cool. The cold wave flag that was flying from the signal office yesterday has disappeared. Hopes of a freeze are dissipated and no relief is expected now on that account. The river at Portsmouth is 60 feet and rising fast. It is falling fast at the head waters but a further rise must come before it all runs out. Marietta and Parkersburg have been entirely cut off from all communications for two days. Portland is the only up-river point heard from so far.

The Flood Situation.

IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9, 9 a. m.—River sixty-three feet, six and a half inches—a rise of four inches since 2 a. m. Weather colder, with a drizzling rain. At Gallipolis it is four feet higher than last year, and rising an inch and a half per hour. At Mayville, sixty miles above here, it is within two inches of last year's flood, and rising an inch per hour. The weather all over the Ohio valley is foggy and drizzling, but not much rain falling. Gas leaked all through the night, and there is still a supply on hand this morning.

LATER REPORTS.

One p. m. River sixty-three feet, nine inches, and rising a little more than half an inch an hour. Cloudy and cooler wind from the north, while the flag is again floating from the signal service office indicating colder weather. The river is not likely to fall until the rush from above passes. At Bixley, Ohio, fifty-five miles above Cincinnati, the river is rising today an inch and a half an hour, and at 11 a. m. was within one inch of

last year's high-water mark. Rain is falling there.

The situation here is unchanged, except that as the river rises the loss to lumber yards and property of other description increases. There has been no loss by weakened foundations yet reported, and last year's experience in that way shows that not much damage will result from that cause.

At Wheeling.

FIRE AND WATER.

WHEELING, Va., Feb. 9.—A fire caught in Wells & Dent's drug store, in Bridgeport, opposite this city today, caused by an explosion of chemicals. It then communicated to the Hallows block, containing ten houses, and at this writing the houses are all ablaze. The relief steamers having gone down the river to succor the distressed, it is impossible to reach the fire. If the fire is not checked soon, it will sweep away the houses of Brannan & Co., and the Jenkins Sherman houses and others on the north side of the pike. The scene in this city is indescribable and no pen can do it justice. The flooded portions have been well provided for in the shape of food. As the waters subside the amount of destruction to be seen is appalling. The fire engines are employed in washing off the mud from the streets as the water falls. The relief steamers that went down the river to Benwood and Bellaire have not yet returned. They had on board a plentiful supply of provisions, and a true need of food will suffer. The worst conditions exist at points above this city, especially at the town of Wellsburg. As far as known at this time no lives are reported lost.

DROWNED—6,000,000 LOST.

An unknown woman was drowned in the fifth ward last night by falling from a second-story window into the water. A baby in a family named Lash on the island also fell into the water and disappeared from sight. Many narrow escapes are reported and doubtless several lives are lost that are not yet discovered. Tim McCarthy, on the island, lost \$2,500 in gold in a house that was swept away. Many other sums of money were lost. It is estimated that the total loss in this vicinity on both sides of the river will reach six million dollars.

At Pittsburgh.

THE WATERS RECEDING.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9.—As the waters are steadily receding affairs resume their usual condition, and in a few days all traces of the flood will be obliterated. The effective arrangements made for relief has prevented much suffering which otherwise would have been experienced. Many manufacturing establishments resumed operations this morning and others will start up Monday. With the exception of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youngs-ben, all railroads are running as usual. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie expect to resume Monday.

The Situation Monday.

IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—River sixty-six feet, one and three-fourths inches, and rising an inch an hour. It is raining hard, and the river is now but four and one half inches from the flood limit of last year. The rains are general, and the tributaries are all rising. It is impossible to predict what height may yet be reached or when the rise will stop. It is certain now that last year's record will be surpassed. There are no casualties to report in Cincinnati, except the drowning of two respectable women who were drunk and fell into the water, their male companions making no effort to save them. The increased stage of water still has no effect to change the railroad situation beyond what was noted last night. The Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton trains can reach their depot until the water reaches sixty-seven feet, and then can land passengers at the stockyards, three miles out. Speaking of the propriety of holding the opera festival, the Commercial-Gazette says: If the abandonment of the festival could have a distinct or even remote tendency to aid the sufferers from the widespread desolation of the valley of the Ohio there would not be an instant's hesitation. The situation is not of that sort. Thousands have direct interests in the continuance of the festival, and not one is interested in postponing it. Everybody who comes can be made comfortable.

ONE O'CLOCK REPORT.

At 1 p. m. the river has risen to 66 feet 3 inches, just one inch below the flood of last year and has risen one and a quarter inches in the last two hours. It is still raining heavily. Many guests are arriving to see the flood and attend the opera festival. One of the leading hotels says that but two or three orders for rooms had been countermanded.

At Louisville.

THE WATERS STILL RISING.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—The river is rising half an inch an hour and is forty-one feet by the canal marks. It rained all night and is still raining. More water is expected and the flood of 1883 will be equaled if not surpassed by excitement.

THE NOON REPORT.

It has been raining here almost constantly since Sunday morning. The weather has moderated and it is still drizzling. The river rose five inches last night, and is now rising three-fourths of an inch an hour, with forty-one feet in the canal. This is within three and a half feet of last year's highest point.

A flood sufferer named Adam Frank, on account of the loss of property, poisoned himself early this morning and will probably die.

The Courier-Journal's Frankfort special says: The Kentucky river rose one foot last night, and is still rising, with heavy rains. The outlook for Jeffersonville is very gloomy. It will not take much of a rise to flood the town. Active relief measures are in operation.

At Wheeling.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 11.—The water recedes so slowly that the low lands in some places are still covered, but it is now so low that boats can navigate without injury to property through the washing of the waves. No more firing on relief boats has been reported. The Baltimore & Ohio depot and bridge adjacent, are endangered by the flood, and trains now stop at Water street, south of the creek. Accumulated mail is pouring in on the few trains so far resumed. An unknown boy was drowned on the south side today by the caving in of a bank. About half of the homeless people have returned to their houses or found quarters elsewhere. Other houses are swept away or destroyed, and fully 5,000 people are homeless, destitute and helpless, and will

have to be fed by the relief committee for weeks. The damaged mills can't start up for weeks.

At Gallipolis.

FEARFUL SUFFERING.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The relief committee sent to Pomeroy, has just returned. Five thousand people are camped on the hill in terrible want for food and shelter. One hundred and fifty houses have floated away. Boats land at the court house steps. The people are haggard and worn out for want of sleep, food and shelter. Nearly every business man is bankrupt. The coal mines at Syracuse are flooded. A house went by Middleport this morning with a woman sitting on the gable end. Men rowed out and appealed to her to get off, but she refused, saying she had four babies below. The glass was broken and the children seen floating, dead.

At Evansville.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

EVANSVILLE, Noon, Feb. 11.—The situation is unchanged. The river is not rising quite so fast, but rose two inches the last twelve hours, and is nearly at a stand. It rained hard all night and is still raining, and the weather is warm and misty. The "Guthrie" is laid up here for the present. Packets are irregular, but all are busy saving property. Boats and tugs are coming hourly with corn and stock. Prospects gloomy.

Appeal for Aid.

AND A PROMPT RESPONSE.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 11.—An appeal for help came from Point Pleasant and other towns on the Kanawha river this morning, whereupon the city council donated \$500 in cash and the citizens \$1,500 in money and provisions. The government boat "Bee" leaves at 2 p. m., loaded with provisions. The "John D. Lewis" will follow tonight, loaded with provisions.

At Pittsburgh.

RIVER STATIONARY.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.—The river is 16 feet 11 inches and stationary. It is rainy and mild. It is rising at the head waters and raining.

Terrible Tragedy.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 9.—A terrible tragedy was enacted on Main street this morning about 11 o'clock. Three brothers—Frank, Jack and William Flynn, were proceeding home in a hack, when a party of seven men, armed with double-barrel shot-guns and Winchester, stepped out from the door of a saloon and opened fire. The Flynn brothers were armed, but the attack was unexpected. Jack Flynn was shot through the forehead by a ball from a Winchester, and died in a few minutes. Wm. Flynn was shot through the breast with a Winchester, probably fatally; and Frank Flynn received a shot through the hand, inflicting a slight wound; Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the back and neck, and cannot live. Robert Hargreave, a bystander, was shot through the breast, and will probably die. J. H. Craig, a prominent lumberman, received a charge of buckshot through the back, and his condition is precarious. The difficulty originated some weeks ago on account of Frank Flynn endeavoring to prevent a man named Doran from operating a gambling house. It culminated in Doran's making a cowardly attempt to assassinate Flynn, and failing he fled the city, but returned secretly a few nights ago. Flynn was unaware of his presence in the city until the fatal volley was opened on him. Intense excitement prevails and there are strong threats of mobbing the prisoner. The men arrested and now in jail are S. A. Doran, David and Robert Pruitt, Ed Howell, Harry Lanning, John Lucius and John Allerson. Citizens are loud in their condemnation of the murderers and the cowardly act. Judge Wood has been telegraphed to by leading citizens requesting him to adjourn court at Malvern and return here and have a special session to try the murderers. If he consents the law will probably be allowed to take its course. If he does not, the citizens boldly threaten to burn the jail and hang the prisoners.

A Political Question.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—Senator Sherman has written a letter to the Iron Trade Review upon the movement originating here and culminating in the organization in New York of capitalists to secure a reciprocity with Canada in the matter of a reduction of the duty on coal and iron ore. He writes: "The subject of the treaty of reciprocity with Canada in respect to coal and iron ore has not been brought to my attention, but my first view is entirely against such a treaty. We have plenty of coal and iron ore. This country is now protected with a comparatively low rate of duty, and I see no reason to disturb it. Indeed, the whole protective system is now in more danger from its friends than its enemies. Manufacturing interests are beginning to regard coal, iron ore, pig iron and other articles of domestic production as raw materials not to be protected by a duty. If this new doctrine should get a foothold it would destroy the whole protective policy of the government. The rate of production must extend to all labor alike, to the labor of the farmer in producing wool and to the labor of the miner in digging coal. If it is demanded to the farmer and miner, it cannot justly be maintained in favor of the manufacturer. Labor is to be protected, not capital. It is indeed more important to develop the natural resources of the country in production, mining, and manufacture of such articles as wool, iron and coal, than to protect the higher forms of production where cheap labor is indispensable."

Northern Pacific Rates.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—An agricultural implement manufacturer having complained through the Evening Journal of discriminations by the Northern Pacific against our local houses in favor of the Pacific coast dealers, the freight department of the Northern Pacific authorizes the following: "We are compelled to make rates from New York to Portland as against the sea route. We make them very low in many instances and yet get much more than ocean rates. Unless we did this we should have to abandon the business entirely, and it would not be possible to operate the Northern Pacific to the coast. The claim made that freight can be shipped to Portland and re-shipped to the interior and pay local rates is not substantiated by the facts. There are not a dozen items on the tariff where the rate from St. Paul to Portland plus the rate from Portland back to interior points is not equal to or more than the rate from St. Paul to the same interior points. We are now adjusting our tariff so that there will be no cases where this is not so. Portland merchants, under the present tariff, complain that they are not able to sell goods in

the interior against the eastern merchants, as so many of the commodities can be laid down now cheaper at interior points from the east than they can be reshipped from Portland. The policy adopted by the Northern Pacific for protecting the interior merchants is more liberal than that of any other transcontinental line.

The Farmers' Agitation.

BRINGING THE RAILROADS TO TIME.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—The Journal's St. Paul correspondence says: The committee of the Grand Forks Farmers' convention met as per appointment this morning at headquarters at 10 o'clock. Major Hamilton took the chair. Mr. F. L. Dana, of Ramsey county, D. T., responded by Mr. G. W. Brown, of Minto, Walsh county, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The elevator system of the Pillsbury & Huibart and other elevator companies, as conducted in the Red River valley, has proved itself inefficient to protect the interest of the farmers;

WHEREAS, Gross abuses have been perpetrated under the system, resulting either from the incompetency of agents or the general rules governing said elevators, thereby depriving the farmer of a legitimate and fair price for his wheat;

WHEREAS, It is most apparent that Pillsbury & Huibart have mismanaged their elevator system in the valley of the Red river of the north, and caused many thousands of dollars of loss to the producers; and

WHEREAS, We have investigated the system of elevators under Mr. Sawyer's management at Duluth, and this committee it appears to embrace the remedy we seek for the protection of the farmer from the unjust dealing of agents, inasmuch as the agent is not under a bond to make the grades and weights good at the destination, and if he does not pay his own receipts he must send duplicates of each load of wheat received daily to his principal. There are other features which satisfy this delegation of the fairness and honesty that this system extends to the farmer; and

WHEREAS, It is almost a universal custom of the railroads to control the elevators on their lines, if they do not actually own them,

BE IT RESOLVED, First—That we demand an immediate revision of the elevator system as practiced upon the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway.

Second—That we most earnestly recommend the system now in practice by Mr. Sawyer, of Duluth.

Third—That it is the earnest desire of this committee that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba company does at once take upon itself the same supervision of its elevator system as is in vogue by the Chicago & Northwestern railway, viz.: Each day report to the general offices the price they are paying at each elevator and the price of wheat on the same day at the markets reached by this line, and to exact that the price shall be a difference of not more than five cents less (exclusive of freight charges) than the market price, and as a check have the local railroad freight agent report daily the prices paid farmers at the respective stations.

The above resolutions were fully discussed, and some opposition was shown toward the principle of indorsing any one particular elevator system. It was said in the talk that the elevator men protect themselves, and that in the case of Mr. Sawyer he was acting for his own benefit. While at the same time his system had in it commendable features worthy of the attention of the committee there is no protection in it for the farmers in the matter of grading which is for the legislature to determine and settle. On motion it was resolved to refer these resolutions for amendment to a committee of three to be named by the chair. The following gentlemen were named: F. L. Dana, of Ramsey; G. E. Harvey, of Walsh; and George B. Winship, of Grand Forks. The secretary of the committee then presented the resolutions that had been adopted by the Grand Forks convention, which ought to be offered to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad company by a committee. The resolutions read as follows: First—To endeavor to secure the privilege of shipping grain to Milwaukee or Chicago without breaking bulk. Second—Allowing responsible parties to erect elevators along their line of railroad of not less than 15,000 bushels capacity. Third—Endeavor, if possible, to secure a reduction in the present rates of traffic, and to submit such other grievances as may suggest themselves to them. Also, that if this committee can make such arrangements with the said company by which our No. 1 hard, or such grades as may be shipped from the Red River valley, can be delivered in the Milwaukee or Chicago markets without the necessity of breaking bulk, thereby causing a mixture of grades at St. Paul or Minneapolis.

The committee spent the afternoon in viewing the Minneapolis mills. At 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon they will appear at the office of General Manager Marvel, of the Manitoba road to obtain through him the ultimatum of President Hill, who expected home from the east tomorrow.

St. Paul Resolves.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 11.—The Chamber of Commerce spent its session today in discussing matters of general interest to the northwest. E. J. Hodgson offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Deep and loud complaints are made by the farmers of the west in which their grievances are stated in definite terms; and

WHEREAS, Agriculture is the great leading industry in all the region tributary to St. Paul, upon which all other industries in the towns and cities depend for their success, prospering when it prospers and declining when it declines; therefore

RESOLVED, That the chamber of commerce feels a deep interest in the full and satisfactory adjustment of all real grievances on the part of the farmers, and hereby extends to them its sincere sympathy and expresses the hope and desire that all matters of complaint and contention may be amicably and speedily adjusted.

The following resolution was offered by J. M. Gilman and adopted:

RESOLVED, That the reservation from settlement of the large tract of country in Dakota, west of the Missouri river, known as the Sioux reservation, while of no use to the Indians is seriously detrimental to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of this state and the whole northwest, and we therefore urgently request our senators and representatives in congress to support and use their influence to secure the ratification of the treaty with the Indians, and any and all other measures whereby said reservation, or as much thereof as possible, may be opened up for settlement at the earliest day practicable.

Mr. E. F. Drake submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to forward copies to our representatives in congress:

WHEREAS, The chamber of commerce of the city of St. Paul has learned that a bill is pending before the house of representatives of the congress of the United States for the purpose of forking a portion of the land grant of the Northern Pacific railroad company; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this chamber a repeal of the grant would do great injustice to innocent purchasers who have paid for and improved many of said lands, and a greater injustice to investors who have furnished the money to complete the road, under the most adverse circumstances, relying on the security of the lands for the reimbursement of their money; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this chamber the benefit conferred by the construction of the road upon the entire country greatly exceeds the value of the lands granted, and in addition the

government and the country have been benefited by the increased value of the lands retained by the government far more than the whole value of the lands granted to the road, therefore

RESOLVED, by the chamber of commerce of the city of St. Paul, that this chamber earnestly petitions the Congress of the United States to take no action working injury to or impairing the grant of lands heretofore made to the Northern Pacific railroad company.

The Governor.

WORKING HIS ENEMIES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—The Journal's Washington special says: N. G. Ordway, governor of Dakota, is upon the floor of the senate or house every day, working with the senators and members to organize strength against the fight now being made upon him and against some of the measures for the best interests of the territory by a few of the people of that enterprising territory. Ordway's commission expires in March, but his friends hope he may secure a reappointment, as he is the bosom friend of Secretary Chandler. When Ordway was sergeant-at-arms of the house he was able to do Chandler many favors, and he now relies upon Chandler to help him. His enemies charge that he has used his office to make a fortune for himself and friends in land speculations. Ordway's official position gives him the great advantage of the privileges of the floor, while his enemies are obliged to conduct their fight upon the outskirts and while cooling their heels in the lobby, he gets in his work within.

South Dakota Has the Floor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—John H. King, a member of the republican territorial commission of Dakota, residing at Chamberlain, is now stopping in Washington as a member of the Dakota delegation in the interest of the opening of the Sioux reservation, and other matters. He says he is in favor of Dakota holding two conventions, one for southern Dakota and one for northern Dakota, and each convention electing two delegates and two alternates to the national convention. Mr. King says a number of Dakotians have expressed themselves favorable to this, and he has, as a member of the committee, formally made the request to the chairman, Hon. E. P. Wells, of Jamestown, Dakota. He says there is no pronounced feeling in Dakota in favor of any particular candidate for the presidency, but that Logan, Gresham, Grant and Arthur each have a following.

Frank James.

ALL MISSOURY INDICTMENTS VACATED. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—In the criminal court this morning States Attorney Wallace dismissed the case against Frank James and Charles Ford, charged with the Blue Cut train robbery in 1881. The attorney submitted a statement that owing to the refusal of the governor to pardon Dick Liddell, that the state had been deprived of his testimony and also valuable corroborative evidence and hence he would be unable to make a case. He stated also that the case at Gallatin, for bank robbery against James would be dismissed, thus vacating all indictments in Missouri. The announcement created quite a ripple of surprise in the court room. James was immediately taken before Judge Preckle of the United States court where a hearing is now in progress on the charge of robbing United States Paymaster Missets, of Alabama.

Jail and Inmates Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Journal's Wausau Wis., special says the county jail burned here early this morning. Mike McDonald and Ed Carey, desperados, confined in the jail were burned to death.

Reservation and Division.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The senate committee will not report on the Sioux reservation bill for ten days, but it is now pretty well settled that the report will be unanimously in favor of the opening of the reservation. Upon the opening of this reservation the new land districts established by congress will be entitled to their office and it is conceded that they ought to be and will be established at Pierre and Chamberlain. Delegate Raymond is working hard for division and the opening of the Sioux reservation. He is very sanguine of getting the reservation opened, but not so certain about division. No bill has been introduced, nor will there be, to legalize the removal of the capital to Bismarck.

Fire at Albion.

ELIH, Pa., Feb. 11.—Early this morning a fire at Albion, this county, nearly destroyed the postoffice, odd fellows' hall, town hall and the large general store of J. Harrington. The entire block burned. Loss on postoffice nominal, on odd fellows' hall, \$2,000; town hall, \$2,000. In Harrington's store everything burned, with a loss of \$12,000. Total insurance, \$8,200. Cause of fire unknown.

The Dakota Delegation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A committee of fifteen citizens of Dakota appeared before the senate committee on territories today to advocate the passage of a bill providing for a constitutional convention for the territory and to oppose the recognition of the recent convention at Sioux Falls on the ground that it did not fairly represent the people of the whole territory.

Grand Jury.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—The Journal's Fargo special says: The United States grand jury has adjourned until next Wednesday. It is thought the important business is all closed up. A bill has been prepared by a committee of the grand jury for regulating the temporary disposal of school lands which will be strongly recommended to congress for passage.

A Syndicate to the Rescue.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The government is understood has received an offer from a syndicate of New York capitalists to take the Canadian Pacific railway and complete it without further government aid. They also agree to give up the monopoly privilege and pay a duty upon the material.

Irish Sentiment.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—The "United Ireland" this morning under the heading, "Speed the Mahdi," congratulates the False Prophet on his recent victory, and hopes that neither Sinkat nor Khartoum will be relieved. It trusts that General Gordon will meet the same fate as Baker Pasha, and asserts that it will rejoice to hear of Mahdi's victorious arrival at Cairo.

An exchange says that an Ohio man has thrown up his office. The emetic used must have been one before which nations would bow in humble acknowledgment of its wondrous power. But pah! The story must be a campaign lie which has escaped and is going around ahead of the advertised date.

THE CAPITAL CITY

Express Messenger Wilson has resigned. There are only three prisoners in the county jail.

Mr. Barrows, of Hancock, will be down today.

F. J. Call is said to be an expert base ball catcher.

Deputy Marshal Con. Malloy returned from Fargo Monday.

The terms of office of all the members of the city council expire in April.

The canvass for the Bismarck-Mandan city directory is practically completed.

W. B. Shaw, Indian trader at Poplar River will arrive from the north this afternoon.

At midnight Monday three trains and five locomotives were in the Bismarck yards.

Local item in Glendive Times: John Trumbull has purchased a load of wood. Go whiz!

Col. Bausenwein has gone west, and it is reported will resign his position on the Northern Pacific.

Col. Lounsbury has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Mississippi river commission.

William Mann, a prominent farmer of Hancock, will reach the capital from the north this evening.

Telegrams can now be sent by wire, to Washburn and mailed there to any point north or northeast.

A petition to Congress has been received from California for signatures. It protests against Chinese cheap labor.

The Bismarck and Washburn telegraph line is open for business. The office is located in the TRIBUNE editorial rooms.

The train from the west due this morning is seventeen hours late. Last evening's train from the east arrived seven hours late.

J. A. Cloud, special agent of the Phoenix insurance company of Hartford, Connecticut, is in the city making a fire map of Bismarck.

Lieutenant Corwin Sage has been summoned to Fargo as a witness in the Sibley Island wood-cutting case. The lieutenant left on yesterday's eastbound train.

Mr. E. Etches, of Hartford, Conn., was for a long time troubled with rheumatism. He tried St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure, and was completely cured.

Frank B. Allen reports that E. B. Mellon will return home next month and that during his absence he has negotiated for the mains for the Bismarck water works.

A Scotch syndicate has written to a resident of Bismarck inquiring relative to the chances to loan money. They express a desire to loan £100,000 on North Dakota securities.

A distinguished arrival registered at Weber's European hotel early Wednesday morning last, under the name of J. E. Weber, jr. Hence the cigars that every one got yesterday.

Comic valentines are displayed in store windows, and some irreverent person has tried to rush the season by sending one by last night's mail to a member of the TRIBUNE staff.

Telegraphic advices received at the railroad office report one of the heaviest snow storms ever known east of Portland. Western trains will probably continue to be late for several days.

Mandan Pioneer: Mr. C. W. Thompson is henceforth a resident of Morton county. He passed through on last night's west-bound train with his family, who will hereafter live at Sims.

J. A. Mallanby has been summoned to Washburn to write a \$10,000 life insurance policy for a resident of that city. He is territorial agent for the Northwestern Mutual, of Milwaukee.

The public entertainment given by the Bismarck Literary society on Friday evening was an unqualified success. The officers and a number of the Bryant club were present by special invitation.

George H. Fairchild is suffering from a number of carbuncles on the back of his neck and refuses to obey the summons to appear as a witness before the grand jury at Fargo until he recovers.

The register at the Sheridan house was embellished with a picture of Cupid in the act of dispatching valentines, yesterday, and the register at the Merchants hotel with a scene at the roller rink during a polo game.

It is said that J. A. McLean has given bonds in the sum of \$500 to guarantee his appearance before the court to answer to the charge of cutting more timber from Sibley Island than was necessary to fulfill his government contract.

The names of Drs. Corson, of Bismarck, and Rice, of Mandan, were inadvertently omitted from the list of physicians who were reported by the committee on credentials in the published report of the organization of the Missouri Valley Medical association.

The school taught by Mr. Walter F. Jones on Meigs street, between Second and Third, is well attended and is gaining an enviable reputation as one of the leading educational institutions of Dakota. Mr. Jones is a master of Yale college and teaches everything except the languages.

Argus: The Marquis de Mores left St. Paul Friday night for Washington, to obtain a contract for carrying the mail from the Little Missouri to Deadwood. The marquis proposes to open up a stage route and put on a regular line of coaches. The distance is said to be 144 miles.

F. P. Brown, of this city, the popular sleeping car conductor who has been running through from St. Paul to Portland, made his last trip on the train that arrived from the east Wednesday. He severs his connection with the Northern Pacific to accept a position on the Kansas City route.

A few days since Rev. C. B. Austin, pastor of the Presbyterian church, received through the mail as a present from F. J. Call, a paid up thousand dollar fire insurance policy, covering all of his household goods. Doubtless Mr. Call expects in return a policy from Mr. Austin insuring him against fire in the next world.

Electrical Phenomena.

The atmosphere for the last few weeks has been unusually largely surcharged with electricity. Many persons have had this fact impressed upon them every time they have had occasion to open a stove door or touch a piece of metal. It has been noticed that on such occasions an electric spark will fly from the hand of the person and be often accompanied with a

painful shock. Such phenomena have been occasionally manifested before, but during the past few weeks it seems to be the universal experience of nearly every one. It is perhaps because the people of Bismarck are so charged with electricity that they are so enterprising, progressive and successful. Certain it is that lightning enters largely into their make-up, and negative persons had best not approach too close to them.

Medical Society.

A short time since Drs. Porter and Hersey, of this city, and King, of Mandan, issued a circular letter of invitation calling upon the physicians between Dawson, on the east, and Dickinson, on the west, to meet at the Sheridan House parlors in this city February 12. The purpose of the meeting was for the formation of a medical society, to be composed of the medical fraternity of the Missouri valley of North Dakota, which ultimately could join with other medical societies of North Dakota to form a general medical association. In response to the invitations a number of the physicians of Bismarck and Mandan assembled, at 8:30 o'clock last evening, the physicians of other cities being unable to be present owing to delayed trains. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Henry W. Coe, who was chosen president, and Dr. E. V. Scribner, secretary pro tem. The president appointed Dr. Hersey, of Bismarck, and King, of Mandan, a committee on credentials. The committee reported the following gentlemen present, and as qualified practitioners recommended their formation into the Missouri valley medical society of North Dakota.

Dr. Henry W. Coe, Mandan.
Dr. C. F. King, Mandan.
Dr. W. C. Portmann, Mandan.
Dr. H. B. Hersey, Bismarck.
Dr. H. S. Hersey, Bismarck.
Dr. E. V. Scribner, Bismarck.
Dr. L. C. Pettit, Bismarck.

The report was adopted, after which the following permanent officers of the society were elected:

President—H. B. Porter, Bismarck.
Vice President—C. F. King, Mandan.
Secretary—E. V. Scribner, Bismarck.
Treasurer—H. S. Hersey, Bismarck.
Executive Committee—O. Corson, C. Rice and H. S. Hersey.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the next meeting appointed to be held on the second Tuesday in March, at the Sheridan house parlors.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. E. H. Bly for courtesies extended, the members of the association, upon invitation of Drs. Porter, Hersey and King, adjourned to Weber's restaurant and partook of an oyster banquet.

Coal Mining near Bismarck.

C. W. Thompson, of Bismarck, superintendent of coal development and supply for the Northern Pacific, in an interview with a Minneapolis Journal correspondent gave some interesting information. Mr. Thompson said that his company is taking out 200 tons of fine bituminous coal per day at the Bozeman mines and is giving employment to 200 men. Half of this output is from the Chestnut mine in the Rocky Canyon and the balance from the company's mine on the divide above. A narrow gauge road has been constructed from the west end of the Bozeman tunnel to this mine and is now in active operation, while other mines are on the eve of development. This coal is now shipped to Batte City and Wickes for use in the ore roasting process and is admirably adapted to that purpose and will be used throughout the mining districts of Montana as rapidly as they can be reached by railroad communication. This coal is also used in locomotives and is shipped as far east as Moorhead and as far west as Batte City. The company has orders for 1,500 tons from one firm in Batte alone. The lignite mines at Sims, Dakota, Little Missouri, and Lignite station, are also producing well. About 100 tons are being taken out daily at Lignite, and from 100 to 200 tons daily at Little Missouri or Medora. This is especially true of oats, which return an enormous yield. As high as 115 bushels to the acre were raised in 1882, and the crop in some counties averaged over 70 bushels to the acre. All of the smaller varieties of fruits—such as strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and several varieties of grapes—can be grown here without trouble.

Immigration.

Mr. C. H. Spray, of Seymour, Indiana, arrived in Bismarck yesterday, and will spend several days in conversing with business men, studying the map, posting himself on the surrounding country in particular and Dakota in general. Mr. Spray is an immigration agent and makes it his special business to keep himself posted for the benefit of home seekers. In an interview he said: "I have no particular interest in any section of the country except those sections where the people want to go. I sell railroad tickets and get my commissions, and so long as the people that I send out are satisfied, and I get my commissions, it makes little difference to me where they go. For the last year or two the tide from Indiana has been toward Texas, and I have sent a great many people there. This year, however, the inquiry is all about Dakota, and I have been fairly compelled to come out here that I might answer questions intelligently. Bismarck is well known, yet I must say that I had believed only half of what I had heard of the city, and am more than surprised at its many brick blocks and solid substantial appearance. The impression has gone abroad, and I think it true that you have advantages in location that would make a great city at Bismarck, even though the surrounding country were a barren desert. Chicago, Minneapolis or San Francisco are not dependent upon the immediately surrounding country for their commercial importance. You have the magnificent farming lands, the river competition, and everything in your favor. It is going to be impossible to prevent the people from rushing to Dakota to seize the grand opportunities that here await them. The Gould system of railroads and others whose interests lie to the southwest, have aided in the circulation of damaging reports about Dakota, but so many people have been here and know the truth that but few believe them. We hear stories in Indiana about people starving and freezing to death in Dakota, but the people begin to see the motive which prompts the circulation of the reports. I am very favorably impressed with Dakota and your capital city, and shall look around and thoroughly root myself before going back to advise with the people who are seeking new homes."

Receiving a very liberal donation of oysters from Mr. Ira P. Fosdic, grocer, a committee consisting of Messrs. M. D. Smith, G. H. Bradford and Miss Nettie Campbell, assisted by Mr. Oliver DeMotte and Mr. M. E. Berridge, arranged a programme the appropriateness of which made the occasion one of great enjoyment and profit to all who were present. Social converse and music were freely indulged in, the latter both vocal and instrumental. Sterling being provided with many who possess rare talent in this delightful accomplishment and an organ being kindly furnished by Mrs. Henry Mayer, which under the exquisite and graceful execution of Mrs. Diley, Mrs. Bradford, Miss Madge Campbell and Mr. Berridge furnished an accompaniment that rendered this feature of the entertainment very attractive.

The supper, one of great variety and abundance, was discussed by about one hundred guests, enthusiastic pioneers, many of them coming in sleighs several miles to testify their approval of the noble efforts made by these enterprising people to establish wholesome and civilizing institutions in their midst. The evening was cold, the thermometer registering 24 degrees below zero, but we recognized in the familiar faces of R. B. Anderson and wife, J. F. and C. E. Crum and wives, Thomas F. Campbell and sisters, William H. Bratton and wife, who came from three to five miles, earnest and zealous patrons of these institutions. May their endeavors prove like this last event, successful.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to mine host Adams and his estimable family for the use of his rooms and efficient assistance, and the delighted assembly retired to their homes, realizing that it had been good to have been there.

Washburn Telegraph Line.

The telegraph line between Bismarck and Washburn is now open for business. The Bismarck office is in the TRIBUNE editorial rooms, where parties desiring to send telegrams into the northern country can find the operator in charge. This will prove a great convenience to our people, who have long desired a quick means of communication with our McLean county neighbors. All business entrusted to the new

line will be handled promptly and will be speedily delivered.

City Finances.

City Treasurer Geo. E. Reed sends to the Tribune the following general fund statement of the city of Bismarck for the year 1883:

To cash on hand.....	\$ 369 47
taxes collected.....	3,670 38
licenses collected.....	11,803 16
sale of city lots.....	4,740 00
orders drawn for all salaries, officials, special police and all.....	3,161 08
orders drawn for street crossings.....	2,062 45
hook and ladder truck.....	1,150 85
penitentiary grounds.....	7,000 00
rebates on licenses and taxes.....	4,722 76
orders drawn for expenses, wood, teams, street cleaning, street sprinkling, books, tax lists, judges and clerks of election, repairs on City Hall and addition thereto, making tax lists, boarding city prisoners, &c.....	5,494 50
	\$49,204 15

By orders retired.....	\$17,323 78
receipts on hand.....	534 00
amt paid for interest on school bonds.....	875 80
city lots on hand, engine, &c.....	23,000 00
uncollected tax.....	309 13
1880.....	479 18
1881.....	1,006 89
1882.....	768 54
treasurer's commissions.....	808 54
cash on hand.....	1,041 69
	\$9,461 18 10

General fund indebtedness.....\$ 3,056 05

The special fund statement will appear soon.

Dakota Soil.

The Jamestown Capital says of Dakota soil: "It is not surpassed in the northwest in point of fertility and adaptation to all the purposes of cultivation. It consists of a dark, rich and somewhat sandy loam of a depth varying from two to three feet, and is underlaid with a clay sub-soil impregnated with lime. Experience has demonstrated that no other variety of soil is so liable to suffer from drought or excessive moisture. The surface water, which at once sinks through the porous soil, leaving the surface moist and friable, is retained by the subsoil, to be drawn upon by the growing plants during dry periods. A chemical analysis of the soil discloses the presence of the richest fertilizers, which give rapidity to growth of plants and enable it to sustain a long succession of crops. This scientific testimony is valuable, but the crops which have been gathered for the past three years are the most satisfactory and decisive proofs of the productiveness of the country. The agricultural products successfully cultivated here are of wide range in variety, and include all the small grains, small fruits and vegetables. This country is best known for its wonderful crops of wheat. North Dakota wheat is universally admitted to be the best in the market, and in no other section has wheat been produced in greater abundance or of better quality. The variety of wheat has been raised in North Dakota with so much greater success than elsewhere that it has come to be known in the market at No. 1 hard wheat. It commands a better price than even the best varieties of white winter wheat. In wheat raising the part of the world can compete with this locality. The value of this product is shown in the fact that in many instances the farmer has been able to pay for his land from the product of his first crop. While it is true that this is not the usual result, and while the settler ought not to base his plans on such experiences, still he has a right to expect large crops and good prices. Flax may be grown, with a certainty of securing a fair yield and a good price. It may be cultivated with success upon land that has been newly broken. Oats, barley and buckwheat are all cultivated with the greatest success. These grains attain a size and solidity of berry elsewhere unknown. The adaptation of the soil and climate is manifested in the perfection of the grain and the largeness of the crops. This is especially true of oats, which return an enormous yield. As high as 115 bushels to the acre were raised in 1882, and the crop in some counties averaged over 70 bushels to the acre. All of the smaller varieties of fruits—such as strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and several varieties of grapes—can be grown here without trouble."

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Matrimonial.

Rev. D. C. Plannett has been having quite a boom in the matrimonial line, and if it continues for several days the annual donation or an increase in salary will not be necessary. At

the residence of Mr. England on Sunday last Rev. Plannett married John A. Johnston and Christine Nelson, both of this city, and on Monday he was called upon at the parsonage to marry John O. Olson, of Washburn, to Miss Maggie Shold, of this city.

Kidder County.

Kidder county, which adjoins Burleigh county on the east, is one of the most fertile and prosperous in North Dakota. To the seekers for new homes Kidder county offers unusual attractions in fine farming lands, good schools, pure water and flourishing towns, of which Steele, the county seat, is the chief. The first attempt at agricultural development in the county was in 1878, when W. F. Steele had 400 acres of breaking done. In 1879 Mr. John Van Deusen broke 1,300 acres on the Troy farm. During the years 1880-1-2 the Steele farm had 700 acres under cultivation, the Troy farm 2,000 acres, and other settlers 2,900 acres, making a total of 5,600 acres. In the year 1883 alone 10,200 acres were broken, or nearly twice as much as during the three previous years, and this amount will probably be doubled next year. Over 200 farm houses were erected in Kidder county in 1883 and the city of Steele and other towns had a most wonderful and rapid growth. The hay product of the county for 1883 was 4,000 tons, of which 1,500 tons were shipped to Fort Keogh Montana.

The Guard Party.

The second of the series of parties given by the Governor's Guard was held last evening. Between thirty and forty couples were in attendance, many of the gentlemen appearing in full dress and all of the ladies in calico dresses of bright colors and fanciful arrangement. The programme was an attractive one and the party was far more largely attended and much more enjoyable than the first. The stage was handsomely decorated, the music was good, the management was admirable and every detail that could enter into a successful entertainment was perfect. The members of the Guard were gallant, the ladies were in their best humor, and everything conspired to make the occasion a thoroughly enjoyable one. The Guards last evening established a precedent by giving one of the most recherche parties of the present season and henceforth their party announcements will be looked forward to with the brightest anticipations. The next of the series will be a grand military ball to be given on Washington's birthday, February 22d. On this occasion a number of the ladies have determined to appear in full dress, although the party is not to be a full dress affair.

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